The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The journeymen tailors of Omaha are on a strike.

—Mrs. Stowe's son Charles is soon to marry a Miss Monroe, of Cambridge, Mass.

—Fifty thousand dollars was recovered from the wreck of the German steamer Schiller yesterday.

—The President has nominated Stephen B. French appraiser pf merchandise for the port of New York, vice Darling resigned.

—Captain Terry, chief of the Centennial Bureau of Transportation, announces increased activity in receipts of goods for the exhibition.

—Building prospects are encouraging at Omaha. The number of buildings contracted for outnumbers that of any previous year for a long time.

—The Ohio Legislature yesterday passed the bill requiring that the full name of all partners in a limited partnership in a firm should appear in the articles of copartnership.

—Frank Herlitz, of St. Louis, sixty years old, afflicted incurably with dropsy, blew his brains out on Friday morning. Despondency, caused by his physical condition, was the cause of the act.

—Prince Louis Napoleon attained his twentieth year on the 14th ult. The event was very quietly observed at Chiselhurst, the Prince being averse from celebrating his birthday by any festivities in existing circumstances.

—The committee of the French Senate, to whom the subject was referred, have unanimously approved the abolition of the state of the siege. Minister Dufaure, who was examined by the committee, assented to their decision.

—Four of the sixteen boilers in the Fletcher mill at Providence, R. I., exploded yesterday morning, killing two men and wounding more or less seriously a number of others. The loss to the mill owners aggregates $23,000.

—It is announced that Count Von Arnim's property will not be sequestrated previous to his trial. The public prosecutor has applied to have the proceedings conducted in *contumacium* if Arnim disregards the summons to appear.

—The Czar is expected at Berlin on the 10th of April. It is stated that the Duke of Edinburg, on assuming command of his squadron, will proceed to Livadia, Greece, to fetch the Duchess and the Russian Imperial family, who will go to Italy and Malta.

—Latest advices from Honolulu state that the people indulged in much rejoicing at the announcement that the United States Congress had passed the reciprocity treaty, and there was disappointment and great excitement when the report was pronounced untrue.

—The Mississippi Republican Convention was held yesterday at Jackson. The delegation sent to the Cincinnati Convention is divided between Bristow, Blaine and any anti-Morton man. Powhatan Clarke made a speech eulogistic of Morton, but it fell still-born. The proceedings were quite lively.

—Senator Thayer trips to the front in a lively manner and says when he made those trips to Washington in the interest of J. D. Wooley post trader at Ft. Russell he (Thayer) was not a Senator, did not hold any office, was only paid legitimate expenses and knew of no money paid to secure Wooley's appointment.

—Fully fourteen printed volumes of testimony have been taken, and the navy yards have been raked and scraped, and Mr. Robeson has not been caught yet. There is evidence enough of the lax administration and proof of corruption of subordinate officials, but no corrupt act has as yet been traced to the Secretary of the Navy himself.

—The first wail that comes to us from the gentlemen of the rural districts who fatten upon us is to the effect that the unprecedented snow-storm which lately literally "came down" upon the Southern States and the Northern section of the country is said to have completely killed the strawberry-plants and to have greatly injured all the budded fruit-trees.

—By warning Austria, in the leading journals of St. Petersburg, that she must not conspire with the Turkish insurgents, Russia materially strengthens their cause and encourages the Servians and Montenegrins to come to their aid. The altered tone of the Russian press is doubtless due to the favorable prospects of the insurgents, as well as to the force of public opinion.

—Mrs. McKenzie, whose elopement to New York city caused such a scandal not many weeks ago, has neither gone to Chicago to seek a divorce nor sailed for England with her children, but is still at Montreal and made her first public appearance there last week. Her husband refuses to consider any proposition looking to a reconciliation, and will shortly petition the Dominion Parliament for a divorce.

—The jury in the Pohlman & Rush crooked whisky case at Chicago yesterday, returned a verdict finding the defendants guilty on four counts of the indictment. The fines and imprisonment on these four counts if aggregated would be in the menimum $2,000 fine and one year imprisonment, and a fine equal to twice the amount of tax, under the second and third count the maximum would be $25,000 and imprisonment for ten years.

—Whether General Schenck, still the American minister at London, gets through with his examination at Washington to the satisfaction of his persecutors, he will at least have the right to congratulate himself upon one thing, and that by no means creditable to the existing modern idea of fair dealing among men. If the Emma Mine speculation had been a success he would to-day be glorified. The English, who rushed to take the stock, would have elevated him as a diplomatic Crichton and a financial Pitt; and the Americans who sheltered themselves behind the shield of his authority would now be singing hosannas to his name. There is nothing so successful as success. Misfortune is generally misery, and an ordinary calamity often a terrible crime.

—Mr. Schirmer has just published the Cantata written by appointment of the United States Centennial Commission for the opening of the great Exhibition in Philadelphia on the 10th of May. The poem is by Sidney Lanier, of Georgia; the music is by Dudley Buck, of Connecticut. The title of the work is "The Centennial Meditation of Columbia." It is to be performed under the direction of Theodore Thomas, by an orchestra of 150 instruments and a choir of about 800 singers. It is quite short, the time required for it execution being not more than twelve minutes. The plan of the poem is simple. Columbia from the "hundred-terraced hight" of the anniversary surveys the trials and dangers of her "long-ago," watches the Mayflower buffeting the adverse sea, the early settlers fighting with frost and fever and starvation, the colonists in the agonies of war. A hymn of praise then celebrates the triumphant establishment of the Republic; the Good Angel of Columbia utters a prophecy; and the poem closes with a quatrain of welcome to the world. The music is likewise laid out upon a very simple plan. Mr. Buck seems to have kept in mind the peculiar conditions under which his work is to be performed—by a large body of singers, in the open air, and before a miscellaneous and distinctly unmusical audience. He has met these conditions not by making his music cheap and showy, but by making it clear and strong. There is nothing in it which the unlearned cannot understand, and nothing which the educated will not respect. So far as it is possible to judge from a mere reading of the pianoforte score, it seems to be admirably adapted to the occasion.

—For a specimen of the "spread eagle," —pure and unadulterated, —in oratory, the closing paragraph of Emory Storrs' speech in the Chicago crooked whisky case, is entitled to the premium jackknife. Said the effervescent Emory, as he smiled tenderly upon each juryman: 'Gentlemen of the jury: I am loath to leave this case. I am loath to leave you. I am impressed with the greatness, with the solemnities of the issues it involves. We are standing to-day, gentlemen of the jury, upon the threshold of our second centennial. Full one hundred years that are before us hold out to us, as it discerely believe, great achievements and noble deeds, and in those years that are before us the Almighty is, slowly, it may be, but surely neverthless, working out for this land that we love the most colossal and splendid results of history. Standing upon the threshold of that coming time, remembering the perils through which we have passed, and the perils through which our fathers before us have passed, let us signify our devotion to the great cause of good government and undivided liberty by saying to these defendants they stand vindicated, and that the tongue of the slanderous and perjured informer can work them no harm. You know them as well as I know them, and when the final time for their decision comes, gentlemen, gladden your own hearts, justify your own judgments, make all these people rejoice that the great danger which has threatened them is averted, and pronounce, as I believe it will be your pleasure to pronounce, the verdict which shall meet the approval of the best judgment of the best men of the country—We find the defendants Not Guilty." How sad it is to think, after this sublime peroration—the fervor of which evidently was chiefly due to whisky of a peculiarly sinous character—that that jury yesterday went back on this centennial eloquence, as it were deliberately cast aside the opportunity for winning immortal fame so to speak, and "gladdened their hearts" by finding the defendants guilty.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Bill to Forfeit the Charter of the Connellsville R. R. Recommitted.

Petition for an Investigation of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Testimony of the Reform School Investigation Presented.

No Business Before the Senate.

Waiting for the House to Act.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 31, 1876.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

The following bills passed on third reading:

An act to provide additional remedies for the unlawful mining of coal, iron and other minerals in this Commonwealth.

A joint resolution directing the printing of reports and documents for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives and the several departments of the State Government.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations," approved April 18, A. D. 1874.

A further supplement to an act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth, approved March 31, A. D. 1860, defining and providing for the punishment of the offence of unlawfully obtaining the key or means used to open any bank, vault, safe or other depository.

An act to improve the breed of horses in Somerset county, and requiring the keepers of stallions to let for service to mares in said county to take out an annual license therefor.

An act to confirm titles to real estate, under allotments and sale under orders of the Orphans' Courts, in certain proceedings in partition.

An act empowering cities of the first class to petition Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the appointment of jurors for the assessment of damages arising from the opening or widening of streets.

An act to provide for the instruction of indigent blind children between the ages of nine and eleven years in the public schools of the Commonwealth.

An act to amend an act to confer upon the Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth power to annex the land, or portion thereof, of persons residing in one district to another district for school purposes, approved the thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1867, so as to allow the annexation of lands in a township or borough to a city containing less than ten thousand inhabitants.

Connellsville Railroad.

On motion of Mr. JONES, a bill directing the Attorney General to proceed by writ of *quo warranto* to forfeit the corporate franchise of the Connelisville Railroad was recommitted.

All Senate Business Disposed Of.

Mr. ERMENTROUT moved that the Senate adjourn to meet on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. STRANG, in support of the motion, stated that when the Senate adjourns today it will have disposed finally of the calendar of Senate bills. So far as any legislation in this branch of the Legislature is concerned, the business session is at an end. We have accomplished all we have undertaken to accomplish during the present session. There is not remaining on the calendar of the Senate a single Senate bill in relation to which the Senate proposes to take action. There are, according to a careful calculation, on file in the House two hundred and thirty-eight on first reading, ninety on second reading, and twenty-nine on third reading, making three hundred and sixty-seven bills undisposed of, two hundred and thirty-eight of which have not yet been read the first time. We have now reached the 1st of April. When we assemble next week, according to the terms of the resolution, one hundred days of the session of the Legislature will have substantially expired, and we have not yet received from the co-ordinate branch of this Legislature an appropriation bill. The Senate is without business. It has no business on its calendar. It can meet on Monday for no purpose connected with the transaction of public business.

The motion was agreed to.

Appointments.

The Governor sent the following appointments to the Senate for confirmation: Notaries Public—James S. Todd, of Pittsburgh, and David Ewing, to be Justice of the Peace for the township of Raccoon, county of Beaver, until thirty days after the next township election.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House opened this morning at ten o'clock, with prayer by the Chaplain.

Petitions.

Messrs. LONG and CHRISTY presented petitions asking for a law allowing contracts for the use of money at a greater rate than six per cent.

Also, for the passage of a pipe line law.

For the investigation of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Centennial Advisory Committee.

A resolution was offered allowing the Speaker to use his discretion in the appointment of a Legislative Advisory Committee provided for in the late Centennial bill. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Thornton, Jamison, Gunther, Huhn and Graham, of Allegheny.

Reform School Testimony.

The testimony of the Pittsburgh Reform School Investigating Committee was presented.

Passed Finally.

An act relative to the official acts of foreign notaries.

A supplement to an act, approved April 14, A. D. 1851, relating to an appeal from the decision of township auditors.

An act to provide for the publication of the seventh volume of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society and the Pennsylvania Dairyman's Association.

Prohibition.

The act repealing the prohibitory liquor law in West Elizabeth borough and Elizabeth and Lincoln townships, Allegheny county, also in Monongahela City, were reported from the committee with a negative recommendation, which will leave the prohibitory law in force in those districts.

Adjourned.

Mayor McCarthy's Mission.

Mayor McCarthy left for home this morning, rather disappointed in the result of his mission, the bill relative to summary convictions not having passed in a shape to suit him. K.

THE DAM DISASTER.

The Loss Nearly Half a Million Dollars — Three Persons Missing.

WORCESTER, March 31.—The flood by the dam disaster did no material damage below South Worcester. The Blackstone river valley was not harmed. The losses as far as ascertained foot up $343,000. Besides damage by the falling of mills, nearly every dam is destroyed. One man and two boys are missing, and are supposed to be drowned. The city is already building a dam on Parson's brook to secure a supply of water. No water famine is apprehended. Providence sent two fire steamers until the water supply is secured. The Boston & Albany Railroad sustained serious damage by the tearing up of their track and destruction of culverts. Travel over the main line is suspended.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

HARRISBURG, March 31.—This morning an engine on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad exploded near Sand Ridge. Three men, named Miller, Campbell and Shannon, were killed, and another, named Harvey Waters, fatally injured.

—There was music in official circles in St. Louis yesterday. A number of aldermen, the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, and others were indicted by the Grand Jury for bribery, perjury and subornation of perjury. The charges were based on their action in relation to certain appointments made by Mayor Britton last fall, and also the granting of a charter to the Cass avenue R. R. Company. The lightning will smite others to-day.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Silver Coin Bill Passed by the House.

The Text of the Act and the Vote on Its Adoption.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1876.

SENATE.

The Mississippi Resolution.

Bills, petitions, &c., having been presented and referred, the Senate took up the Mississippi resolution of Mr. Morton, and Mr. BRUCE addressed the Senate in favor of the investigation. He said in 1873 the Republicans carried Mississippi by 20,000 majority. Last fall the Democrats claimed to carry the State by 30,000, a reputed gain of 50,000. The colored people represented nineteen-twentieths of the population, and were mostly Republican voters. Then why this change in the popular vote? In Yazoo county the Republicans carried the election in 1873 by a large majority, while last fall only seven votes were cast for the Republican ticket, and he had been assured that some of these were cast by Democrats in derision, they asserting that the Republicans ought to have a little show!

Mr. MERRIMON opposed the Mississippi resolution. He moved to amend the preamble as follows:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the election in Mississippi in 1875 for members of Congress and State officers and members of the Legislature was characterized by great frauds, etc.

He moved to strike out the words "State officers and members of the Legislature."

Mr. BAYARD opposed the appointment of the committee.

The subject was further discussed by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN in favor of, and Messrs. KERNAN, THURMAN and SALISBURY in opposition.

The question was taken on the resolution, and it was passed—yeas 29, nays 19.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Merrimon to the preamble to strike out the word "State officers and members of the Legislature," and it was lost—yeas 16, nays 29.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the preamble. It was adopted—yeas 27, nays 19.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Female Suffrage.

Mr. COX presented a memorial from women citizens of the United States, asking for a form of government in the District of Columbia that will secure to women citizens the right to vote. He asked as a matter of grace and favor that the memorial should be printed in the record. So ordered.

Bills Reported.

Mr. WOOD (N. Y.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the separate entry of express packages contained in one importation. After explanation the bill was passed.

Mr. MORRISON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to define the tax on fermented or malt liquors. It provides that nothing contained in section 3,337 of the Revised Statutes shall be construed to authorize an assessment on the quantity of material used for the purpose of producing fermented or malt liquors, and that the quantity of material used shall not be evidence for the purpose of assessment, but that the tax on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other fermented liquors shall be paid as provided in that section, and not otherwise, provided that the act shall not apply to cases of fraud. After some discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. TUCKER, from the same committee, reported a bill to authorize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to designate and fix points at which collectors and supervisors of revenue shall hold their office. Passed.

On motion of Mr. WOOD, the bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty was made a special order for Thursday next.

The Speaker then called the committees for reports of a private character.

Mr. BANNING, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize Lieut. Colonel Godfrey Weitzel, of the Engineer Corps, to accept the position of Trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, without interfering with his work in the army. Recommitted.

Mr. LORD, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the action of the Attorney General in connection with the whisky prosecutions. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Silver Coin.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill appropriating $163,000 for the deficiency in the Treasury Printing Bureau and for the issue of subsidiary silver coin, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Holman, as amended by Mr. Wells, prohibiting an increase of the interest bearing debt for the purchase of silver, and yet directing the purchase of silver bullion for the purpose of coinage. The amendment was rejected—68 to 77—without the yeas and nays.

Mr. JONES (Ky) moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill was then passed—yeas 122, nays 100.

The following is the text of the bill as passed:

That there be and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $163,000 to provide for engraving, printing and other expenses of making and issuing United States notes.

SECTION 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue silver coins of the United States of the denomination of 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents of standard value in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the Treasury awaiting redemption or whether it may be presented for redemption, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, under regulations of the Treasury Department, provide for such redemption and issue by substitution at the regular Sub-Treasuries and public depositories of the United States until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

SEC. 3. That silver coins of the United States of the denomination of one dollar shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding fifty dollars in any one payment, and silver coins of the United States of denominations of less than one dollar shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty-five dollars in any one payment.

The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Bagby, G. A. Bagley, John H. Bagley, Baker (N. Y.), Ballou, Banks, Bell, Blair, Blount, Bradley, Burchard (Ills.), Burleigh, Cannon, Caulfield, Chapin, Chittenden, Clymer, Cochrane, Conger, Cronnse, Culberson, Cutler, Danford, Dennison, Douglas, Durand, Eams, Farwell, Fort, Foster, Frost, Frye, Garfield Gibson, Goode, Gunter, Hale, Hancock, Harrison, Hardenburgh, Harmon, Hathorn, Henrlee, Henderson, Hewitt (Ala.), Hoge, Haskins, Hubbell, Hyman, Jenks, Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Kimball, Lapham, Levenworth, Levy, Luttrell, Lynch, Lynde, Magoon, MacDougal, McCrary, Meade, Miller, Mills, Monroe, Morey, Morris, Mutchler, Norton, O'Brien, Orbell, O'Neil, Packard, Page, Pipes, Platt, Potter, Pratt, Randall, Reagan, Robbins (Pa.), Ross (N. J.), Rusk, Samson, Schleicher, Schumaker, Singleton, Sinnickson, Small, Strait, Teese, Terry, Thornburgh, Throckmorton, Townsend (N. Y.), Townsend (Pa.), Tufts, Turney, Waldron, Wallace (S. C.), Wallace (Pa.), Walls, Wells (Mo.), Wells (Miss.), Wheeler, White, Whitthorne, Wilber, Wilkins, Willard, Williams (N. Y.), A. S. Williams (Mich.), W. B. Williams (Mich.), Wilshire, Wilson (Ia.), Wood (Pa.), Woodburn and Yeates—122.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Ash, Atkins, Baker (Ind.), Banning, Bell, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Brown (Ky.), Brown (Ks.), Cabell, Caldwell (Ala.), Caldwell (Tenn.), Campbell, Cason, Cate, Clarke (Ky.), Lord, McFarland, McMahon, Millikeu, Money, Morgan, Neal, New, Oliver, Packer, Philips (Mo.), Phillips (Ks.), Pierce, Poppleton, Powell (Pa.), John B. Reilly, James B. Reilly, Rice, Riddle, Robbins, Robinson, Savage, Sayer, Scales, Seelye, Sheakley, Siemons, Sparks, Springer, Stevenson, Stone, Tarbox, Thompson, Tucker, Van Voorhes, Vance (Ohio), Vance (N. C.), Waddell, Walker (Va.), Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warren, Whitehouse, Williams (Ind.), Williams (Ala.), Willis, Woodworth and Young—100.

Private Bills.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer in the chair, on the private calendar. After discussion the committee rose and a number of private bills were passed.

The Real Estate Pool.

Mr. GLOVER, Chairman of the Committee on the Real Estate Pool, desired to offer a resolution instructing that committee to investigate all matters touching the official misconduct of Government officers or members of Congress that may come to its knowledge.

Objection was made. The House then adjourned till to-morrow, the night session being dispensed with on account of the Democratic caucus to-night.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Emma Mine Investigation

Additional Testimony by Ex-Minister Schenck.

The President Able to Attend to His Duties Again.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1876.

The Emma Mine Investigation.

Ex-Minister Schenck was again before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, when his counsel laid before the committee a statement of facts connected with the Emma Mine, its sale to the Emma Silver Mining Company of London, and its subsequent history and present condition, prepared for the use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the investigation of the connection of General Schenck with said company. The statement was prepared before the counsel knew exactly what would be the course of the proceedings before the committee.

Mr. Faulkner proceeded to propound questions to Mr. Schenck. He asked whether the statement laid before the committee on the 28th inst. by Mr. Schenck contained allegations of facts within his own personal knowledge. Mr. Schenck replied that a draft of the statement was submitted to him by his counsel, and after several changes made in it he adopted it. All he knew of the testimony before the committee before he left London was a paragraph or two in the London newspapers of the 1st or 2d of March, when he immediately announced his purpose of coming to Washington to appear before the committee. When he arrived here and saw a fuller detail of the testimony of Lyon it seemed that it was connected with Lyon's difficulties and quarrels with others, but all intended to bear upon the question collaterally against Schenck, and he was advised that there was much testimony to show his transactions in a light different from Lyon's report.

Question—Is it true, as contained in your statement, that the sale of the Emma Mine was fair, honest and streightforward, without falsehood and fraud? Answer—I believe it, but I know nothing but what I have disclosed of my own personal knowledge.

In answer to the question: Is it true of your own personal knowledge that James E. Lyon and A. A. Johnson are infamous and unworthy of belief? Mr. Schenck said he proposed to produce unanswerable proof of what he had stated, he being satisfied he could do so in representations which had been made to him.

Mr. Faulkner asked Mr. Schenck whether in making the statement preliminary to its examination he did not propose to break down the testimony of Lyon and Johnson, the statement having been published through the Associated Press. Mr. Schenck answered that the object of the statement was to present the course of the examination that ought to be pursued, that the reply should be as broad as the attack.

Mr. Faulkner interrogated Mr. Schenck as to whether he had heard any of the original stockholders charge fraud in the sale of the stock. Mr. Schenck, in the course of his reply, said he had received numerous letters, the writers asking him what they should do. He never advised them to hold on to the stock, but said they must act for themselves. This was after he ceased to be manager or director in the company. The difficulty did not spring out of a want of confidence on the part of those who originally purchased the stock and became directors etc., but they were well satisfied with the report of the English directors, but the difficulty originated in acts of those who subsequently obtained the management of the company, including McDougal, who had no interest in the company at its formation, but afterwards bought stock at a very low price or depreciated price.

Mr. Schenck, in reply to a question, said he considered he had suffered a large pecuniary loss. The contract he made with Park for the purchase of five hundred shares was executed and delivered to Park on the day it purported to have been made. Dispatches signed "B. Finch," or "Bull-Finch," and when he reported to Babcock that he could find no papers with that signature attached the Secretary said that upon reflection he was convinced that those dispatches were sent to another quarter. There was an understanding between the witness and Babcock that the latter was guilty, and that the former knew it, and in their transactions Babcock was not delicate about admitting, by implication, that he was guilty of the offences charged against him, and that St. Louis was not the only place where he had had illegitimate transactions with the whisky men.

Just before leaving the stand Bell declared that Secretary Chandler knew exactly what the nature of his employment was in St. Louis.

Bell's Statement Denied.

General Babcock, Mr. Lowrey, and Mr. A. Bradley pronounce the statement of detective Bell, given to-day, before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, as being a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. They denounce Bell as utterly unworthy of belief, and say that they have been aware for some time that Bell has been trying to dispose of this story to any one who would become a purchaser.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

The London "Times" Alarmed at the Royal Titles Bill.

The Pope's Health Said to be Declining.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Title of Empress of India.

LONDON, March 31.—The *Times* this morning hopes that the Ministry may yet be better advised than persist in recommending to the Queen the assumption of the title of Empress of India. It declares that it has been unfeignedly alarmed by the rapid decline in the authority and reputation of the Government since the beginning of the session. It does not pretend to have any special affection for the Ministry, but it cannot help seeing that the opposition is thoroughly disorganized, that the energies of its older members are exhausted, while the younger men are chiefly remarkable for immaturity of mind which threatens never to ripen, and the attempt to form a Government out of such materials would threaten mischief to the country. Even those who think its fears fanciful and overstrained must hesitate to press this new title forward when they understand it does in fact provoke discontent.

The Eastern Question.

The *Times*, in its financial article, says: The best private information we can obtain says financial circles on the continent have no belief in or apprehension of immediate troubles in Eastern Europe.

Stock Gambling.

The *Times* also calls attention to the fact that while on Thursday there was an apparent collapse in small loans of the Argentine provinces of Santa Fe and Entre Rios, which had both been quoted at above par during March, and on Monday was 90 and 85, but on Thursday both closed at 50, the official Stock Exchange sheet does not show a single transaction. It thinks the Stock Exchange owes the public some explanation of how the prices were sustained above par, and why they have now dropped, without apparently a solitary bargain being effected.

Revenue and Expenditures.

LONDON, March 31.—The British revenue for the financial year ending to-day was $383,658,465, which is $7,533,465 above the estimate, and $10,049,100 more than last year. The actual expenditures of the financial year up to March 25, 1876, were $365,324,980, while the estimated expenditures for the entire year ending to-day were $379,485,000.

Mr. Cave's Report.

LONDON, April 1.—In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that telegrams had been received stating that the Khedive was in contravention of such rule, and that the Attorney General should immediately revoke the instructions covered and implied by the announcement of such determination.

Managers of the Impeachment Trial.

A Democratic caucus was held to-night for the purpose of electing managers to conduct the impeachment trial of ex-Secretary Belknap before the Senate. The following named gentlemen were chosen by ballot: Messrs. Lord, MacMahon, Knott, Lynde and Jenks, Democrats, and Wheeler and Hoar, Republicans.

The Babcock Case.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day examined C. S. Bell, whose testimony was to the effect that the President, wishing to satisfy himself of the guilt or innocence of Gen. Babcock, sent him to St. Louis to ascertain what he could do on the subject. Babcock and Luckey, knowing he was going to St. Louis on that errand, wanted him to start evidence out of the District Attorney's office in St. Louis. This he did not do, but related Babcock's and Luckey's proposition to Mr. Dyer.

Silver.

One hundred thousand dollars in silver was received at the Treasury to-day from San Francisco.

Army Headquarters.

It is believed that an order restoring the army headquarters to this city will be issued early next week.

The President's Health.

The President has so far recovered from his late indisposition as to be able to attend to his official duties.

ANOTHER BLOW AT BABCOCK.

Story of the Man Who Was Hired to Rob Dyer's Office.

The Desperate Efforts Made by Babcock to Secure the Fatal Evidences of His Guilt—Secretary Chandler Charged with Being Implicated in the Same Plot.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1876.

Mr. C. L. Bell, of Jackson, Miss., who during the war was a scout under General Grant, was examined by Clymer's committee to-day in the Belknap matter. He swore that in 1872 he applied for a post-tradership, and Belknap after treating him very brusquely, at first, subsequently toned down, and inquired of him if the office was worth $2,000 per year, and upon his affirmative answer asked him if he would be willing to pay $2,000 for the appointment. The witness refused to buy the office, and the negotiations there dropped.

It transpired during the examination of Bell that he had been appointed to the position of first-class clerk in the Interior Department upon the personal recommendation of the President, and at the solicitation of Private Secretary Luckey. Bell swore that Luckey had him sent to St. Louis during the whisky trials for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the testimony against Babcock, and that he did discover the quality of the evidence, by surreptitious means, and forwarded the information that he acquired to Luckey.

In palliation of his offence he pleaded that he had been made to believe that the men who were prosecuting the whisky cases were maliciously conspiring to injure the President, and that when he discovered that Jo was on the wrong track he dropped the case. Then he said: "I took measures to inform the President that I believed Babcock was guilty. I did it because the President himself told me that if Babcock was guilty he wished to know it. He wished nothing to be concealed and he wished him to be punished. I took the President at his word and informed him of it, and I got my discharge three days afterwards."

Bell swore that while he was in St. Louis he was approached by one Bradley, a brother-in-law of Boss Shepherd, who suggested that he steal the evidence against Babcock from the District Attorney's office, and subsequently Babcock assented to this upon the condition that all the evidence be stolen and destroyed. Babcock promised to reward Bell handsomely if he succeeded in the theft, but when the latter saw the magnitude which the case was attaining, he weakened and dropped it.

During this time he had frequent interviews with the President, who invariably gave him distinct charges to report all the facts in the case, that came under his notice, to the Attorney General, and also that he must not aim to cover evidences of Babcock's guilt, because, if guilty, he (the President) wanted to have him punished. After being removed from the Department of the Interior, Bell published the cypher and the key to it, with which he had been provided to enable him to determine the importance of papers, which he expected to discover in the District Attorney's office, and by this publication the District Attorney was enabled to decipher the Babcock cryptograph.

Subsequently Roger G. Sherman was appointed to do the work that Bell refused to perform, and he failed of his purpose. Bell was first instructed to look for dispatches signed "B. Finch," or "Bull-Finch," and when he reported to Babcock that he could find no papers with that signature attached the Secretary said that upon reflection he was convinced that those dispatches were sent to another quarter. There was an understanding between the witness and Babcock that the latter was guilty, and that the former knew it, and in their transactions Babcock was not delicate about admitting, by implication, that he was guilty of the offences charged against him, and that St. Louis was not the only place where he had had illegitimate transactions with the whisky men.

Just before leaving the stand Bell declared that Secretary Chandler knew exactly what the nature of his employment was in St. Louis.

Bell's Statement Denied.

General Babcock, Mr. Lowrey, and Mr. A. Bradley pronounce the statement of detective Bell, given to-day, before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, as being a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. They denounce Bell as utterly unworthy of belief, and say that they have been aware for some time that Bell has been trying to dispose of this story to any one who would become a purchaser.

SPAIN.

War Tax.

LONDON, April 1.—A special from Cadiz to the *Times* says the Government demands for the present year the payment of the war tax and arrears thereof, together with the quota of the forced loan, while the French and German residents are exempted.

Religious Controversy.

The controversy concerning the Catholic unity continues.

Locusts invest the provinces of Toledo, Badagos, Seville, Salamanica and Cindaradal.

AUSTRIA.

The Pope Sinking.

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* says a rumor is spreading here that the Pope is sinking.

AMONG OUR MILLS.

Matters of Interest to Iron Workers.

JOHN L. GILL, JR., manufacturer of car wheels, will have at the Centennial four wheels that have been run not less than *four hundred and fifty thousand miles*, and which were not displaced because of being worn out, but that they might be shown as above. The wheels, we believe, were made from western cold blast charcoal iron. Can this be beat?

MESSRS. A. GARRISON & CO. have orders for rolls on which the work is progressing in their shops, from Philadelphia, Pottstown, Sharon, Pa., Brooklyn, New York and other parts of New York, a number of cities and towns in Connecticut, Boston and Danvers, Massachusetts, Wheeling, W. Va., Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio, Wyandotte, Mich., and Louisville and St. Louis, and other work, crowding the roll department to its utmost capacity.

THE Chalmers-Spence Company having recently purchased the patents for the National Steel Tube Cleaner, will manufacture them at their factory at New York instead of Cleveland as heretofore. These cleaners have been adopted by the United States Navy, Pacific Mail and other leading steamship lines, and are rapidly coming into use among our manufactories. Orders have been received from England, Scotland, Denmark and other foreign countries.

MR. D. W. BIDWELL has nearly ready for shipment to the Centennial a fine assortment of plows, samples of such as are made for his West India trade. Mr. Bidwell has been very successful in adapting his work to the foreign markets, and it is interesting to note the peculiar varieties of plows and cultivators thus called for. He will also have a good display of steel castings, including a great variety of agricultural steels, at the Centennial.

THE Emerson Stone Saw Company, of this city, is building a great Centennial diamond stone sawing machine, to go to the Centennial Exhibition. The machine will be made entirely of iron and steel and is intended to saw all kinds of stone, from ½ inch to 15 inches per minute, according to density, cutting blocks of stone as much as 30 inches wide and 15 inches in thickness. The machine will be about 12 tons, being the largest and most complete machine for stone sawing that we have any knowledge of. It will do the work of 100 hands. Mr. R. S. Robertson, president of the company, has his office at No. 12 Smithfield street.

MESSRS. A. GARRISON & Co. are shipping a variety of chilled rolls to the Centennial, among which we saw one of their large rolls, 31 inches in diameter and 96 inches in length, with journals 20 inches in diameter, weighing between 12 and 13 tons. This is one of the largest chilled rolls made, and is intended for use in the Union Iron works, Buffalo, N. Y. They will also exhibit a complete set of Luth's patent three high rolls in stands ready for use. The large rolls are 22x45 inches and the middle roll 12x45, the three high rolls weighing about nine tons; also they have a set of rolls for rolling sheet iron, 20x24 inches, and a pair for the United States mint.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALLPAPER

NEW SPRING STOCK.

LATEST STYLES OF

Solid Gold Ground Papers, Embossed Gold Papers, Stamped Gold Papers, Scarlet and Crimson Papers, Satin and Damask Papers, Satin Tint Papers.

Hall and Ceiling Decorations, Hall Papers, Centers, Medallions, Statuary Dadoes, Gold, Velvet and Fresco Borders, in great variety.

All Grades of Wall Paper from the Cheapest to the Finest.

G. W. PUSEY & CO.,

No. 65 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY CITY,

Between the Market and Sandusky street.

PEABODY, HUGUS & CO.,

329 LIBERTY ST.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CALIFORNIA FLOUR

(PATENT),

BAKER'S FAVORITE JUBILEE, LEE'S BEST ST. LOUIS.

ALSO,

Best Brands of Kentucky, Tennessee and Minnesota Flours

ALSO, NEW YORK AND OHIO

GOSHEN CHEESE.

d21

CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

Window Shades,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

D. & F. S. WELTY,

115 and 117 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY.

CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

DISSOLUTION

Notice is hereby given that the firm of BRADEN & PEABODY, Commission Merchants for the sale of Cheese and Butter, at 329 Liberty street, is dissolved, by limitation, on April 1st, 1876.

Either partner will settle the accounts of said firm, and both will use the firm name in settlement.

All parties knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and pay immediately.

N. J. BRADEN.
B. H. PEABODY.

N. J. BRADEN will continue the same business as heretofore, at No. 273 and 275 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, where he will be pleased to receive the continued patronage of all interested in his line.

N. J. BRADEN.

B. H. PEABODY will continue the same business at the old stand, 329 Liberty street, under the firm name of PEABODY, HUGUS & CO., having associated with Geo. L. Peabody, of the firm of G. L. Peabody & Co., and Mr. H. G. Hugus. The new firm will be pleased to receive the patronage of all interested in the trade.

GEO. L. PEABODY.
H. G. HUGUS.
B. H. PEABODY.

d20

THE CHOICEST STYLES

OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

Have just been received at

Henry Smith & Son's

Tailoring Establishment,

98 WYLIE AVENUE.

REMOVAL.

The Great

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

Have removed from 36 Fifth avenue, to their new store, 34 Fifth avenue.

TEAS RETAILED

AT

IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Warranted Strictly PURE,

And satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in all cases.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Oolong	50c	best	90c
Mixed	50c	"	90c
English Breakfast	50c	"	$1 00
Young Hyson	70c	"	1 15
Imperial	70c	"	1 15
Gunpowder	$1 00	"	1 30
Japan	50c	"	1 00
Thea-Nectar (suits all tastes)			80c

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

RONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

COLONEL SAMUEL B. DICK is reported to have been called out as a Republican Congressional candidate in the Twenty-sixth District, this State. The District comprises the counties of Crawford, Butler and Mercer.

THE breaking of mill dams in New England follows each other with such regularity as to raise the question whether all structures of that character should not be thoroughly inspected. New England suffers annually from disasters by dam-breaking.

THE London *Times* manifests alarm over the Royal Titles bill, and urges the Ministry to advise the Queen not to have it pressed. The opposition displayed against the bill in the House of Lords, startles the people, and the *Times* admits that there is a very general and wide-spread hostility to the measure.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are being made in France to send workmen to this country to inspect the Centennial Exposition. *Apropos* of this, the French Government has determined to have a universal exposition in Paris in 1878. It is intended to make it the grandest and most comprehensive affair of the kind ever held.

SILVER coinage is likely to be popular, if not too long delayed, as a substitute for fractional currency. Such amendments as that which the House has adopted, making silver legal tender in sums of fifty dollars, seem likely to impede the original bill by starting a different class of considerations. If the measure is to be enacted at all, the simpler it is and the sooner it goes into effect the better.

THE Legislative Investigating Committee has adjourned over till Monday. It is reported to have valuable hints, and even information, and is determined to push the investigation to the utmost. It has been off on what we cannot avoid regarding a side issue for a few days, but the main purpose of the investigation will be followed vigorously. The probabilities, we think, are favorable to the Committee ultimately developing important facts.

MR. DANA'S case may be regarded as hopeless in the Senate. His unfortunate letter to Senator BOUTWELL turned several votes against him. We do not doubt, after this letter, that his name should be withdrawn or rejected. He was nominated for a diplomatic position, which, in a very special sense, requires coolness and prudence. These qualities the letter shows MR. DANA to be unpossessed of, and therefore he is unfitted to play the part of a Diplomatist.

THERE is another default in the interest on the Turkish loan. That is to say, the semi-annual interest due in April is "postponed" until July. What may happen in July, no man can tell. The upshot of the whole business is that Turkey is hopelessly bankrupt, and after mortgaging—as KARL BLIND has said—everything but the bangles of the ladies of the seraglio, is now putting off the day when the payment of interest on the debt shall be dispensed with altogether. The military situation is not improving, while the finances of the Sublime Porte are going to wreck. After all, the Turkish Empire seems more likely to be sold out at Sheriff's sale than parted among a group of conquerors.

THE action of the Chamber of Commerce relative to discriminations in freights, leads us to suggest some points for which exact information should be had. 1. The entire oil product of the State, and the number of barrels required to make a ton; also the rates of freight per mile, charged to Cleveland and return, and from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. 2. The amount of the several other kinds of freights taken from and brought to our city, and the relative rate. 3. The ascertained effect of these discriminations in lessening production, and in eventually crushing out some forms of business. With these points definitely made, we would have the *data* to make strong points. The commercial salvation of Pittsburgh requires the united, earnest action of her business men on this question.

THE investigations in progress at Washington are striking the Democracy uncomfortably. With the exception of BELKNAP they have caught nothing, while they have expended an extraordinarily large sum of money on the various expenses of the investigations. The general outcome of these investigations, if no new revelations are made, can only be beneficial to the Republican party. Even the BELKNAP case was so miserably jumbled by the Democracy that it required the aid of President GRANT to put them in position to impeach and punish the erring official. Where, after relentless investigation, the officials of a party come out free from taint, the party in whose service they were can only be benefited. We congratulate the Democracy on the good service they have rendered us.

THE New York press takes special pains to create the impression that Governor HARTRANFT is to be traded off in the National Convention, whenever it shall be convenient to do so. The *Herald* declares that his endorsement is a blind, which deceives nobody. As we understand it, the delegation are to hold to HARTRANFT, firmly and unitedly, to the end, or so long as there is a hope of nominating him. If he is abandoned, the delegation will then determine in caucus its second choice. In doing this, it will depend whether BLAINE or CONKLING secures the delegation. We incline to believe that BLAINE will secure, in the event of HARTRANFT not being nominated, the Pennsylvania delegation, on anything like a fair vote, but the pressure will be in the interest of CONKLING. Such is brief is the real situation.

RUSSIA is not in the least disposed to have the troubles of Turkey abated, and is now actively fomenting disturbance in the provinces. She proposes that Turkey shall withdraw her troops from Herzegovina, and permit the latter to form a combination with Montenegro, a move that would be inevitably fatal to Turkey's influence in the insurgent provinces. It is quite evident that Russia is bent on dismembering Turkey, and it is not at all certain that others of the Great Powers are not interested in the same scheme. We may yet have the spark that will suddenly kindle the blaze of war, which will result in the utter destruction of Turkey as one of the powers of Europe. The tendency of events is strongly that way, and having gained such important advantages, in the way of crippling Turkey financially, Russia will not be at all likely to let the game for which she has played so skillfully escape.

THE reports of the proposed temporary ablication of the Czar of Russia are indirectly confirmed. He is governed in this by the requirements of his physicians that he go abroad, and spend some time in absolute retirement from the cares and excitement of government. He proposes to make his eldest son regent during his absence, thus securing a temporary trial of the ruling qualities of the young man. There is some need of this, as he is reported to be an intense nativist, given to home customs and old Russian ideas. He was opposed to the emancipation of the serfs, and in various other matters is joined with the old nobles in sentiment. His father, therefore, before entrusting him permanently with the regency, proposes to see how he will manage affairs for a few months. The plan is an excellent one, provided the Grand Duke acts out his convictions. If, however, he is astute enough to follow out his father's ideas, under the lead of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, he will secure confidence by not revealing his real nature.

JUDGE KELLEY is supplied with some ugly facts in reference to MORRISON'S tariff bill, which is practically a British free-trade measure. He is reported to have said to friends, just before he introduced the present bill on January 31st, of this year, that he would like to tinker at the tariff, if he could get a bill to suit him, and Mr. KELLEY will produce on the floor of the House the *British Trade Journal*, dated February 1, and mailed on that day to all quarters of the globe, in which the following remarkable words, printed on the fifth page of the issue, too, showing that it must have been in type weeks before, under the head of "Free Trade in America," occur: "We note that a new tariff bill, making a large reduction in the tariff, increasing the free list, abolishing combined rates, and fixing specific duties equal to twenty-five or thirty per cent. ad valorem, is to be introduced into the House of Representatives." Now, as MORRISON'S bill is dated January 31, and this journal is mailed February 1, and as Mr. MORRISON gave no intimation to any of his colleagues of his intentions, it will be argued that this is the very bill which "suited his views" and was plumped into his pocket by fat but cunning British hands. Anyhow Mr. MORRISON will have to answer how the British free-trade journal got the news of his bill, and the exact characteristics of it so far in advance of everybody else.

THERE is now serious danger that the Centennial may not be ready for opening at the appointed time,—not because of any lack of promptness in completing the buildings, or failure of foreign exhibitors to have their goods ready in time, but from the slowness of American exhibitors. Says the New York *Tribune* of this unfortunate condition of affairs: "The Commissioners have sent out circulars to exhibitors urging them to waste no more time. In the last weeks of April the transportation facilities, excellent as they are, will certainly be taxed to their fullest extent, and there is danger now that they will break down. At Vienna there were scandalous delays and disorder, and the opening was ruined because the buildings were not ready, and the railways were inadequate to the task required of them, and many of the exhibitors, especially those from the United States, were too tardy. The greatest efforts have been made to avoid a similar disaster at Philadelphia. The officials have done their part; private citizens must do the rest. Let them not imagine that they can safely wait till the last week or so, and then find the road to Philadelphia open before them. The delay and confusion of a late arrival will cost them more than they seem to imagine—to say nothing of the discredit which a meager opening display must inevitably reflect upon the country." We hope our citizens who intend to take part in the Centennial will take notice of the necessity for prompt action.

THE batch of news from Mexico contains, for the first time, perhaps, a plain admission of what are the real wishes not only of the foreign residents there, but of the quiet and law-abiding natives. It is not surprising at all, amidst the turmoil of troubles which have just broken out again all over Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Rio Grande to Yucatan, that people there should look anxiously in the direction of some strong power capable of "protecting" them against a constant recurrence of yearly, if not of monthly, revolutions. For the last two months the Central Government of Mexico has not succeeded in putting down the rebellion of PORFIRIO DIAZ and of other ambitious Generals. The Government troops of Jalapa had revolted, at the latest dates, and retained the Governor as a prisoner; considerable fighting is going on in many districts; the army levy was becoming obnoxious, the people resisting and killing soldiers while attempting to enforce the conscription, and railroad communications between Mexico and Vera Cruz were interfered with by the revolutionists. This awful state of things has led the foreigners to favor the revolution, not because they hoped, say the despatches, for a change for the better, but because they expected to bring the United States to establish a protectorate. This is the great word, expressive of the situation, but what compensation could be offered to the United States, if ever they were compelled to include Mexicans or Europeans established in Mexico in the protection they would have to extend to Americans settled in our sister Republic?

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

To those who deny that what is usually termed the "balance of trade" is a reality, or that it affects the prosperity of a nation, we point to two interesting facts, which prove the position we have long maintained, that this balance has in it the secret of prosperity or adversity. England is importing heavily, and exporting but lightly, while the United States are importing less and exporting more than in previous years. The former is a creditor, and the latter a debtor nation—and the present *status* of exports and imports proves that a settlement of accounts is in progress. Thus taking the years 1872-3, and contrast them with 1875-6, and we have a falling-off in exports in England of £37,000,000—or $185,000,000. At the same time her imports show an increase, thus far in the present year, of ten and one-half per cent. as compared with corresponding months in 1875, which was, in itself, a heavy importing year. England is a creditor of most other nations, and that fact is usually given as the explanation of the steadiness with which she maintains her imports in the face of the great loss in the exports. The United States, being a debtor nation, has been forced largely to cut down her imports, while her exports continue nearly as extensive as ever. In this way a liquidation is taking place between each nation and the rest of the world. Nevertheless there are some curious circumstances about the process. If England receives more and sends less to the rest of the world it would seem that there must be less employment for her laboring population. If we send abroad as much produce and merchandise as ever, and receive from foreigners a great deal less than we formerly did, it would appear that there must be more employment for our industry. And such is the fact. While cheap money and large production are enjoyed in England, it is true that employment for labor grows scarce, and the prices are falling. Here, in the West, labor is well employed, and business is improving.

These are merely signs, as yet, of the unerring operation of a natural and irreversible law. The small exports and large imports of a creditor nation simply prove that her debtors are paying up; and small imports and large exports on the part of the debtor nation prove the same thing. This is only in accord with the teaching we have put forward, that until we send abroad more of our productions than we import of the productions of other countries, we must be the debt slaves of the nations that credit us, and so soon as we exported more than we imported we were on our way to freedom from foreign debt. We have for years now been importing, bringing into the country more goods than we sent out, in point of value. We thus had a balance against us that must of necessity, be settled with money or its equivalent. During those years, we did not have the money, and so we sold bonds, till we had of all kinds, some $2,000,000,000 of foreign debt, on which interest ranges at six per cent. This caused a fearful drain on our gold supply. We have maintained, therefore, that inasmuch as we reached a position of financial difficulty by over importing, the true way out was to import less and export more. At last the nation has come to understand this, and is acting accordingly. We venture the prophecy that if persevered in, till our annual exports amount to $100,000,000 more than our imports, we will be very near specie payment.

Let us offer a few familiar examples of the principle involved. A merchant purchases $100,000 worth of goods annually, and can sell but $50,000 worth in the same time,—how long, if he has only $75,000 of capital, will it take him to run into bankruptcy? A farmer owns a farm that will furnish $50,000 worth of produce annually. He owes $500,000 and pays seven per cent. interest. While thus in debt, he purchases, for the convenience of the work on his farm, and the comfort of his family, $50,000 annually, on which he pays interest. Can he fail to become bankrupt? We have a country that is largely in debt. It produces a given amount of gold, and exportable articles; but if we exceed this amount in imports, we are not paying debts, but gliding into national bankruptcy. On the other hand, the merchant who makes $100,000 worth of goods produce him $125,000 is on his way to wealth. And if we send abroad more than we import, we are either paying our debts, or doing the next desirable thing, preventing the outlay of gold, and thus getting ready for specie payments. England, being a creditor nation, is governed by a different law. She has, owing to foreign loans, as interest credit that amounts to vast sums yearly. This alone, without impairing her capital, admits of her importing largely more than she exports. Hence her natural policy is to import more than she exports. In some form she must do this, unless she reinvests her interest accumulations in foreign countries. This is the difference between England and us.

A peculiar feature of the times in England is, that amid the severe prostrations of business there, they are entirely and buoyantly hopeful of better times. The London *Economist* once more repeats its anticipation of a change for the better in trade, as the consequence of cheap money, cheap bread, and low prices in all trades. It expresses some disappointment that nothing of the kind is yet visible, but comforts its readers with the reflection that "there can be no doubt, of course, that it is only postponed." There is no disputing this. Still, are not falling wages and diminished employment in England counter-influences to low prices and cheap money, and is not the state of affairs in other countries, which are customers of England, an important element in the problem? On the other hand it must be considered that changes are rapid and incessant in this age of the world, and they cannot be continually for the worse. So we think, in this country, the outlook is for the better. Our increase exports constitute one hopeful feature, while the large grain productions, and the more hopeful spirit of our people, point to the return of more prosperous times. Our economy as to foreign fabrics, which we have been compelled to cultivate during the past three years should be continued. This done, and we can continue to make our exports exceed in value our imports. This done for a few years and our foreign debt will diminish, a fact necessarily precedent to the permanent resumption of specie payments.

The Precious Metals.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Within the last five or six years silver has fallen in price in the London market about thirteen per cent., as compared with gold. As London is the great financial centre of the world, this fixes the relative value of the metals everywhere.

This brings silver down to about par with our paper currency, the premium on gold being now a fraction less than fourteen per cent. in New York.

Measures are now in progress to replace the fractional currency of our country with silver coin. The amount of that currency is about fifty millions of dollars. No more will be printed; and, as these small bills become defaced and unfit for circulation, they will be returned and exchanged for silver coins, so that in a year or two the fractional currency with which we have been so long familiar will have disappeared, and coin will take its place in small business transactions.

As silver coin is a legal tender to any amount not exceeding five dollars, its value as coin will be maintained to some degree, notwithstanding the depreciation of silver as bullion to a point below the value of greenbacks. But it is an awkward state of things; for we shall have three currencies of unequal value. A man doing business in a small way will be obliged to make collections in silver coin. But he may have a bill to pay or a note to take up of, say, one hundred dollars. For this he must have legal tender bills. Can he exchange his silver coin for them at par? Doubtful, if silver, as bullion, has fallen below greenbacks.

This depreciation of silver, as compared with gold, is likely to go on with accelerated rapidity until the nations of the earth shall be compelled to demonetise it altogether, so that it can only be used as tokens to represent the fractional parts of the dollar, as copper and nickel have been used, and probably will still continue to be used.

The enormous production of silver from the mines of Nevada has been the main cause of this derangement in values. The precious metals produced in Nevada alone in 1875 was $40,478,369, by far the greater part of which was silver; and in 1876 the yield of the great silver mines at Virginia City is estimated at five million per month or sixty millions for the year. In addition to that, the rich and numerous mines of the San Juan country in Southwestern Colorado, principally silver, are being opened up rapidly, and will add many more millions to the annual supply.

If the supply of gold could be made to keep relative pace with that of silver, the discrepancy in values would be less, and both could be used as heretofore in the fabrication of coins so nearly equal in value that neither would be an article of merchandise, and their use in business be attended with no appreciable loss to dealers. To say how mush gold would be required to match $100,000,000 of silver annually, so as to prevent the relative depreciation of the latter is a very difficult problem; but it is plain that the amount, as measured in dollars, would need to be much larger. If the production of gold could be increased so as to maintain the equality of the standard dollar in both metals, the value of both must necessarily be in the same degree depreciated in relation to other things, *e. g.* a bushel of wheat or a day's labor.

But whatever may be the status of silver, gold is immutably established as the standard of value and the legal tender the world over. If we could dig ten thousand tons out of our mountains, still we could pay off our national debt with just the same weight of the metal that we could have done in the first decade in which it was contracted.

Thus the depreciation in gold in its relation to all other products of human labor becomes our profit. We are a debtor nation; and hence it is our policy to put forth all possible efforts to make our own gold mines as largely productive as possible. The depreciation in the relative value of silver, so far from being a profit to us as a nation, is a positive loss, for that metal is now one of our largest productions. But if we can produce gold in such quantities as to keep the standard coin of silver equal to that of the superior metal, then the depreciation of both, where it does come in, is our gain, although it may be a loss to European capitalists.

Are there mines enough in our national domain to do this? I think so. When I was in Del Norte last summer I talked with an intelligent and apparently cool-headed gentleman there about what is called the "Summit District," some thirty miles south of that town. It is a square mile or more of solid, uninterrupted gold-bearing quartz—free gold. He said he had been making a calculation of the amount of gold in that mass, and the result was that there was enough to pay off the National debts of France, Great Britain and the United States. Let that calculation go for what it is worth; but certain it is there is an enormous amount of gold there, and they are just beginning to bring it out.

In the Sunshine and other districts in Boulder county, in Colorado, there are numerous rich lodes of gold quartz and tellurium, the product of which, if vigorously pushed, would be very large. In many other parts of Colorado there are numerous rich gold mines.

And, very recently numerous and extensive gold-bearing lodes have been discovered in the mountains north and south of Pike's Peak, near Colorado Springs. It is highly probable that these may be made to produce very largely; for the quantity of the ores is practically unlimited.

And without doubt the Black Hills' mines will yield more or less, perhaps largely; although I regard the stories about that field as somewhat apocryphal.

There is no industry before the American people so important just now, in their depressed condition, the vigorous prosecution of which would so quickly set the country right side up as the development of its gold producing capabilities. J. C.

CAPITAL SKETCHES.

Ben Butler on the War Path—An Anecdote—Gen. Schenck and His Daughters—The Rich Sharon as a Matrimonial Possibility—Miss Jewell Engaged—The Girl Who Marries for Money, Etc,

Gleaner, the gossipy Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writes from the capital:

Benjamin Butler, though "lost to sight" of the members of the House, has made himself dear to the memory of certain Senators, for whom he has performed services in the past. He has held them by the ear, to speak metaphorically, while he has poured into those auricular regions the terrible deeds done by poor Richard H. Dana, Jr. It was not that Benjamen F. has a horror supreme of the various weaknesses incident to mortality, nor that he is desirous, to any particular extent, of sending abroad men without the shadows of suspicion on their escutcheons, but merely, in this particular instance, to gratify a personal grudge against Dana, who was his unsuccessful political rival in the years gone by. Benjamin Butler belongs to the class who neither forgive nor forget. To illustrate this let me tell you a little incident which came to my notice. When Gen. Butler "led the House," and was influential at the White House, he happened to be riding in the street cars one morning at the time the various Government employes were going to their daily tasks. Opposite the General with the oblique vision, sat two girls, full of nonsense and recklessly garrulous, as girls are apt to be. Said one in a distinguishable undertone, "Do you see that cross-eyed old fellow over yonder? Well, he is Gen. Butler, the New Orleans tyrant, and he belongs to the royal order of the keeper-of-the-spoons! Isn't he horribly ugly?" The girls rattled on until time for them to alight, and unthinkingly, they went to their various rooms and duties. Gen. Butler followed the girl who sketched him in so uncomplimentary a manner, found out her name, and so forth, and, in a few days thereafter, the free and independent American citizeness was minus a desk under Uncle Sam's protecting care. "I was determined to be even with her," remarked the gallant son of Massachusetts. Gen. Butler's daughter, now the wife of the unfortunate Ames, was a lovely girl in every sense of the word, blessed with an amiable disposition, engaging manners, and a sweet, shrinking disdain of manner charming to behold, while her face was radiant with purity and replete with an inexpressible beauty. Her hair, which was very luxuriant, was a deep rich auburn, and her skin of the fine, soft whiteness which usually accompanies hair so warmly tinged. Every one wondered from whence gentle Blanche Butler derived her beauties of person and character, for her mother is by no means handsome, and although a very worthy woman, was leading the life of an actress when General Butler married her. The daughter evidently inherits her charms from some far distant ancestor, who perhaps in his or her day was numbered among the inhabitants of sylvan shades.

HOME AGAIN FROM A FOREIGN SHORE.

At last, after all these years, General Schenck has come back to his native land, not exactly covered with honors as with a garment, but promising to vindicate himself from all charges of omission and commission. Years ago, when Gen. Schenck sat in the House of Representatives, he was felt to be a power in that body, and was universally conceded to be an honest, out-spoken, not over-polished man, who could, nevertheless, be very gallant and elegant when he chose. For quite a time he resided in a certain picturesque-looking house on G street, near Twenty-first, built of some gray material, turretted and bay-windowed, and shaded with large trees. It was rumored then that the General was tenderly disposed toward the matron of the mansion, a slender, fair-skinned, dark-eyed woman, widow of a distinguish naval officer. But the soft-eyed lady did not favor his suit, and, perhaps, that is the reason he had his revenge on Mrs. Hicks, or she on him; I can't vouch which came off with fewest wounds. After leaving this house with all its tender romances and memories, the General took the handsome residence at the corner of Fourteenth street, facing Massachusetts avenue, where he and his two daughters entertained very elegantly the winter before he was made Minister to England. The daughters are the brightest, most agreeable girls in existence, but without the faintest pretensions to beauty of form, feature, or carriage. They were very popular at the Court of St. James, and admired for their brilliant conversational powers and obliging manners.

"PRITHEE, WHY SO LATE?"

Senator Sharon, whose widower presence in Washington is of so recent a date that few "caps" have come home from the milliner's to bewilder his eyes, has taken rooms in the house adjoining the Arlington (and, indeed, one of its numerous additions) known familiarly as the Johnson House, because when poor Reverdy Johnson was here, in the capacity of United States Senator, he and his family occupied this roomy, looking house, with its broad verandah, and windows opening from ceiling to floor. His wife was an Annapolis girl, and bore him twenty children, so I have been told by her niece, although their number has been lessened through manifold visits from the fell destroyer. This Johnson house has always held the choicest guests of the Arlington. Here Mrs. Fremont, the brilliant Jesse Benton, stayed several winters ago, and looked like the picture of some old-time statesman, with her grand head and broad, full brow, crowned with its snowy white hair. I remember the first time I had the pleasure of seeing her; she was dressed for a *matinee dansante*, to be given by Mrs. Admiral Sands, whose husband was then in charge of the Naval Observatory, and whose lovely daughter Rose was charming all by her freshness and beauty. What a pity that only the interior of a nunnery should be blessed by her presence now!

"REVENONS A NOS MOUTONS."

"You must excuse my evening toilette, ladies," said Mrs. Fremont, in her gracious, fascinating manner, "but Mrs. Sands wrote me in her invitation, 'Don't come, my dear lady, for charity's sake, in a conventional black silk. Every lady will make her appearance in sombre pall and darkness, because they won't be quite sure what is proper to wear, do you and your daughter wear something unconventional, just to give a tone of coloring and life to the affair.' And so, Mrs. F. continued, "I have tried to please my hostess."

Such a lovely dress as it was! The very essence of peach-blossom's beauty, which, with its point lace for trimming, and her magnificent head for its crowning adornment, made a striking picture, which I shall never forget. Her daughter stood beside her, in blue, I believe, but in every way a contrast to her mother. Small, shy, nervous, unprepossessing, with eyeglasses as *a coup de finis*, but, withal, a veritable encyclopœdia of information, a wonderful linguist, and a thorough and brilliant musician, but incapable, with all these accomplishments, of engaging in an ordinarily interesting conversation.

OTHER NOTORIETIES.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan and wife always stop at Johnson House, and now Senator Sharon and his pretty daughter, and bright young son, just fresh from Exeter, are occupying rooms at this comfortable mansion. I have been wondering all along why the millionaire Senator has so long deferred making himself known in the National Legislative hall. I have, however, concluded that he feared to come here during the gay season, knowing, as he must, through the columns of the thousand and one Washington letters, that the past winter had been very barren of engagements, only two or three being announced during the entire season. He foresaw the whirlpool into which he would be drawn, did he venture here before Lent, and wisely kept away until the danger was past.

THE LATEST ENGAGEMENTS

On the *tapis* is that of the *petite* Miss Jewell, the Postmaster General's only remaining daughter. Last October his eldest daughter, Miss Joe, married the son of the wealthy William Dodge, of New York, and no knowing how soon the younger may see fit to leave the family roof-tree, and "their house shall be left unto them desolate." Miss. Florence has chosen "for the better or worse," one of New England's choicest types of man, endowed with "the spirit to dare and to do," and a fine and cultivated intellect, but *not*, possessed of the latter-day all-important requisite—riches! It is amusing to hear this tiny mite of womanhood wisely talk of economizing, and learning to sew and cook! This tender little creature who has never had a wish denied her in her whole life! But she has the true spirit of that type of women, and which we trust may never become extinct—which counts nothing sacrifice and everything gain, when done for those she loves, and whose affection is the brightest gem a man can place among his possessions, and which will surely help to make the crooked ways of life straight. Girls are so afraid of falling in love with poor men that they keep out of "falling in love at all." Said a bright young girl to me the other day, in talking over a romance in her life with which I was well acquainted:

"No, I shall never marry Jack in the world, and yet I can never care for any one else one tithe as well."

"Why do you object to him?" I asked. "I think him an exceptionally nice young man. He has a good family to begin with; is refined, cultivated, agreeable, good-looking, and has an assured position in the army."

"Yes," she replied thoughtfully, and a little regretfully, "but he is only a Second Lieutenant, and consequently as poor as Job's historic turkey. I can't marry a poor man, especially a poor army officer, who runs the risk of being sent to Sitka one day, and the steaming bottom lands of Mississippi the next. Now love is well enough in novels, but money is the best in real life. The man I marry, must be rich, and must settle a certain amount on me before I take his name," and as she said these words, all the beauty she had had for me before took flight, and I saw, with prophetic eyes, her future softened by nothing lovely, everything in her mental kingdom, like King Midas, of old, turning to gold, or at least, weighed by its metallic value. I haven't yet outgrown the old-fashioned romatic teachings, learned at my mother's knee, that money is good in its place, but love is a thousand times better, for the first may take unto its self wings and fly away, but the last is a comfort through life, a staff upon which to lean when passing through the valley of the shadow of death, and an open sesame through those gates which lead to the happy hereafter where God is Love.

Recollections of an Old Member.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who was prominent among the distinguished guests at Prof. Henry's, finds great changes here since he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, nearly thirty years since. Simon Cameron, who was then a Senator, is the only member of the present Congress, who was then a member. A. H. Stephens, then a representative from Georgia, not having taken his seat, although he is a member-elect of the present House. George P. Marsh, then a representative from Vermont, is now Minister to Italy, and Robert C. Schenck, recently Minister to England, then represented the Dayton District of Ohio, but all the other Congressmen are in private life or in their graves. Senators Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Corwin, Douglas, Houston, Hale and Johnson have gone to answer the last roll-call. Abraham Lincoln, then only known in the House as the best story-teller of the group which frequented the old Post-Office, attained the highest honors of the Republic before his martyrdom; while Jefferson Davis, then an obscure member of the Senate's Military Committee, has deprived himself of the rights of citizenship.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. P. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ditworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz, Solicitor—JOHN H. HAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen

In five years from

B. T. BABBITT, of New York,

Who still makes

Babbitt's Best Soap.

1v44

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,

RUSSELL ERRETT,

Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,

THOMAS M. BAYNE,

Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR STATE SENATE,

43D DISTRICT,

GEORGE H. ANDERSON,

Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,

Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

JOSEPH A. STONE,

OF MCKEESPORT.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

W. J. GLENN,

CHARTIERS BOROUGH,

Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d28

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

B. F. KENNEDY,

EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

B. B. COURSIN,

OF MCKEESPORT.

Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR Fuel, Forage and Stationery.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., March 10, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, under the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF MAY, 1876, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the delivery at this Depot of Pittsburgh Coal, Oats, Hay and Straw, and Stationery, in such quantities as may be required from time to time during the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1876, and ending June 30, 1877.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will also be received at this office, and at the office of the Commanding Officer of the Sub Depot, General Recruiting Service, at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to be opened at said places, on same day and at the same hour as above stated in the presence of bidders, for the delivery at the latter place of Hard Wood, Pittsburgh Coal, Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw, in such quantities as may be required from time to time during the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1876, and ending June 30, 1877.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

Separate bids for Fuel, Forage and Stationery should be made.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Lists of the articles of the Stationery required will be furnished on application at this office, and bidders for same will deposit samples of the articles they propose to furnish before the opening of the bids.

Blank proposals, and information as to the estimated quantities that will be required, terms of contract, and payment, &c., can be obtained by personal or written application to this office.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of their proposals.

Bids will be distinctly marked on the envelope: Proposals for Fuel, or for Forage, or for Stationery, (as the case may be), and addressed as above stated.

JAS. A. ERIN,

d13 Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, March 25, 1876.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 24 day of April next inclusive, for building an office for the County Commissioners.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of E. M. Butts, Architect, 64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING

IRON RAILINGS,

For the Abutments of Hiland Avenue Bridge, over Railroad street. Also, for furnishing and erecting Iron Steps and Railing at same place, will be received at the City Engineer's Office, where plans and specifications can be seen UNTIL APRIL 5th, 1876.

W. H. DENNISTON,
JOHN BEECHER,
LEMUEL SPOHR,
S. P. STEWART,
JOHN LIGGETT,
Commissioners for the Improvement of Hiland Avenue No. 2. c85

GAS FIXTURES.

We are just receiving our Spring stock of

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.,

Which cannot be excelled this side of the mountains, which we are selling

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At prices to suit the times.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

No. 147 Wood Street.

OLIVE OIL.—FOR THE TABLE, MOTTEL'S and Antonini's, in pint and quarts, received fresh, and for sale by

JOHN A. KENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOOD , TRIMMINGS.

1876.

WILLIAM

165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL STREET,

AT 12 1-2c, Beautiful line New Spring Dress Goods.
AT 12 1-2c, Large variety New Spring Plaids.
AT 15c New London Plaids for Spring.
AT 18 3-4c, New Sizes and Fancy Plaid Goods.
AT 25c, Very choice line in Spring Roubix Mixtures.
AT 87 1-2c, New Centennial Suitings, all wool.
AT 37 1-2c, A special bargain in Silk Poplins.
AT 44c, Nice assortment Silk Poplins.
AT 50c to $1.00, Newest Shades in Silk Poplins, half price.
AT 50c and Upwards, Very fine assortment of New Spring Dress Goods in fine materials.
AT 18 3-4c, Good Black Alpacas.
AT 25c, Fine quality Black Alpacas.
AT 28c, Good value in Black Alpacas.
AT 37 1-2c, A bargain in Fine Black Alpacas.
AT 45c, Extra good Black Alpacas.
AT 50c, Special bargain in Black Alpacas.
AT 62 1-2c, Genuine Black Mohairs.
AT 70c, 75c, 80c, 87 1-2c and $1, Very fine Black Mohairs.
Superior good value in all numbers of Black Cashmeres in wool, all wool and Silk warp.
AT 75c, Good Black Dress Silks.
AT $1.00, An extra bargain in Gros Grain Silks.
AT $1.25, Fine Black Dress Silks.
At $1.50, Real hand spun Black Silks, worth $1.75. At $1.75 to $4.50, good values in Black Silks. At $1.15 to $2.50, fine colored Silks in all the most fashionable shades.
Light and Fancy Silks at bargains.

NOTICE—The April number of Test Cuts and Fashions, with des

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

197 and 199

PENN AVE.,

Invite the attention of Housekeepers to the following lines of goods:

WHITE TABLE DAMASKS, from 75c per yard up to finest qualities. Plain White Damask Table Cloths.
FRINGED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in plain white, also with Colored Borders. Napkins to match.
TURKEY RED TABLE COVERING in New Patterns.
FRINGED TURKEY RED TABLE COVERS, 2 to 4 yard length. Napkins to match.
FRINGED LUNCH CLOTHS in Drab, Tan and Green, with contrasting Borders. Napkins to match.
DAMASK NAPKINS, good value, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 per dozen and up.
DINNER NAPKINS, full 4/4 yard, in new patterns.
FRINGED NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
BARGAINS IN HUCK TOWELS.
One lot linen at $3 per doz., worth $3.50 per doz.
One lot at $3 60 per doz., worth $4.50 per doz.
One lot at $4 75 per doz., worth $5.50 per doz.
Bargains in Fine Towels, slightly soiled.
Unbleached Turkish Bath Towels.
Heavy Barnsley and Plain Crash Towelings.
Barred and Plain Linen Glass Cloths.
Turkish Wash Cloths.
Marseilles Bed Spreads.

Antique, Applique and Nottingham Lace Tidies and Toilet Mats, Square, Oblong, Round and Oval, in all sizes.
Pique Toilet Sets.
Linen and Muslin Pillow and Sheet Shams.
Applique Lace Bed Spreads and Pillow Shams.

NEW SPRING GOODS

NOW OPENING

In Every Department of Our

Retail Stores.

Investigating Committees

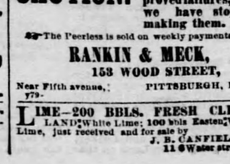
All Decide that by Our New System you will save 10 to 33 per cent.

New Rustles, 49c to $1.19.
New Hoop Skirts, 59c to $1.23.
French Embroidered Corsets, 97c.
Hamburg Flouncing, 39c to $1.49.
Silk Cashmere Lace, 27c to 93c.
Pearl Handle Glove Buttoners, 19c.
New shades in Two-Button Kid Gloves, 98c.
Everlasting Cotton Trimming, 12 yards for 73c.
Fancy Top Lisle Thread Gloves, 36c.
3 pair English Half Hose for 50c.
Rich Bead Gimp, per yard 39c.
Perfect Fitting Corset Shirts, $1.23 to $2.25.
Men's Black or Colored Hose, 19c.
Men's Paper Collars, 9c to 16c.
Black Sadler Silk Fringe, 3 inches wide, 19c.
New shades in Dress Buttons, 12 and 18c.
Inlaid Black Combs, Buttons, &c.
Brushes, Combs, Notions, Ribbons and Furnishing Goods in great variety.

J. D. Carlisle,

57 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.



CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

STONE CHINA.

Would call special attention to the new shape of Stone China just received; it is much stronger than that usually sold, a very pretty shape, thin, and in appearance like China; sells at the same price as common Stone China. Warranted free from crazing. Have exclusive sale of it in this city.

CHINA

China, the cheapest article for table use now in the market. Its first cost but little more than Stone China, looks better and wears more than twice as long. Many articles of China are sold at the same price as Stone China.

101 piece Dinner Set, best quality, only $30.

GLASS

All the latest novelties. All kinds of Table

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, April 1, 1876.

There was a better current business at the banks yesterday than for some time previous, and this is likely to continue till the April settlement are over. It is believed that the bank accommodations for the April settlements are about provided, and that the only disturbances in bank accounts will be the results of actual settlements and the transfer of balances. Yet the character of current transactions inspires the belief that more than mere temporary activity is in progress.

There are rumors of some interesting speculations in Allegheny Valley income bonds. Will some kind friend inform us whether Pittsburgh and Cleveland fourth mortgage bonds can be consolidated with the regular consolidated bonds of that road?

To-day, April 1, the semi-annual interest matures on the Allegheny Valley Railroad eastern extension 7s, do. do. on the income endorsed 7s of the same company, on the Camden & Amboy Railroad 6s of 1873, on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad second mortgage 7s, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad 7s, on the Elmira & Williamsport Railroad perpetual 5s, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad first mortgage 7s, on the Junction Railroad second mortgage 6s, on the little Schuylkill Railroad first mortgage 7s, on the Northern Central Railroad third mortgage 6s, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad chattel mortgage 10s, on the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad first mortgage 7s, on the second mortgage and the general registered mortgage 6s of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the Reisenmen Railroad first mortgage 7s, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad first mortgage 6s, on the Reading Railroad 7s of 1865, on the Reading Coal and Iron Company 7s of 1892, on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad first mortgage 7s, on the United Companies of New Jersey mortgage 6s of 1894, on the Western Pennsylvania consolidated 7s, on the West Jersey Railroad mortgage 7s, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad mortgage 7s, on the Morris Canal first and second mortgage 6s (the principal of which matures at the same time) and boat loan, on the Lehigh Navigation Company 6s (quarterly), and on the American Steamship Company 6s. In addition to the above enumerated interest payments maturing to-day, the following named companies have their simi-annual dividend periods during the month: The Camden and Atlantic Railroad, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, the Westmoreland Coal Company, the Cambria Iron Company, the Europe Transportation Company, the Nescopec Coal Company, and the Southern Transportation Company. The following named companies have quarterly dividend periods: The Camden and Amboy Railroad, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 7s of on the 10th; the Lehigh Valley on the 15th, the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad on the 20th, and the Reading Railroad on the 29th, each at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Railroad bonds have grown in favor quite remarkably since the beginning of the year, and it is difficult to-day to find any 7 per cent. first mortgages at or near par. Indeed, all first-class 6 per cent. railroad mortgages in this market are above par. The idea has prevailed that the weekly returns in railroads was pretty thoroughly tested by the years 1874 and 1875, and this has been encouraged by the considerable improvement in earnings exhibited in the past two months. The inference must have suggested to bondholders the fact that a well secured business and a large annual surplus above interest charges have been the best basis to rely on for the payment of their interest. A list of prominent officers or directors (though important as a guarantee of effective and honest management) is not required to put money to pay interest in the day of small earnings. It may follow from this that since the first mortgages have so largely advanced the second and third mortgages of some of the most substantial roads, earning a large surplus for dividends, offer a better chance for investment than the firsts. Some of the Pacific railroad securities are still selling at prices which yield a good rate of interest on their cost, and, except for the unsettled questions with the Government and the possibility of hostile legislation by Congress, the bonds would probably be higher.

The following stocks were sold last evening at the Real Estate and Stock Sales Rooms of Thos. Stewart, 65 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street:

Artisans' Bank	$24 00
Smithfield National Bank	75 50
M. & M. Insurance Company	97 50
Pittsburgh Gas Company	67 50
Laurence Railroad	53 50
Exchange National Bank	63 00

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 84 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

Gold	112⅞	5-20's 1865-coupons	122¾
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	122⅝	10-40's	117⅜
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	126½
" 1865	118⅝	New 5 per cents	113¼
" 1865, new	118⅝	10-40's—coupons	119
1-20's 1867	121⅝		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	113⅛	Ohio & Miss'ippi	19¾
Erie	19⅝	Ohio & Miss'ippi, pf	35
L. S	91⅝	Toledo & Wabash	38
C. C. & I. C	4¼	Harlem	138
R. Paul	40⅝	Adams Express	90
Do. Pref	65⅝	American Express	49½
Michigan Southern	93⅝	U. S. Express	76
Do. Central	80⅝	Wells, Farg'o Co. Ex	86
North Western Com	41⅝	Quicksilver	17
Do. Pref	62¾	Mariposa	1½
Rock Island ex. div	10⅜	Hannibal & St. Jos	18⅝
Steve. & Pitts	26⅛	Panama	129
Pacific Mail	19¾	Iron Mountain	—
Western Union Tel	68⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	55⅝	Cen. Trans (P)	48¾
Reading (S)	49⅛	Empire Do. (S)	33¾
Penn. (S)	59¾	Empire Do. (B)	33¾
Oil Creek (B)	14½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	84½
Lehigh Valley (B)	61⅜	North Pacific bonds	—

NEW YORK, March 31, 1876.

Money loaned at 5 and closed at 3; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $417,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $95,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Sterling was firm at 486@490 Gold opened and closed at 113¾, with sales in the interim at 113¾. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were quiet. State securities were active. Stocks were irregular at the opening. Pacific Mail, Erie, St. Pauls and Northwests being down and the balance of the list firm. In the latter there was a general improvement on telegrams from Chicago that the railroad meeting there had determined not to reduce grain freights at present. After the second call Panama came out on a telegram offered at 296, and no bid, whereas a sale was made early in the day at 133. This decline of 7 per cent. attracted attention, and the balance of the market was lower. Union Pacific advanced from 63 to 65, and closed at 64. Missouri Pacific was very strong. Pacific Mail and St. Pauls were weak. During the last hour the market was firm, with a general improvement in prices. In some cases there was a slight reaction in final dealings. Illinois Central declined to 98.

The termination of the old contract between the Pacific Mail and Panama companies, which takes place to-morrow, was one of the moving causes for the fluctuations to-day in Panama, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific. Nothing has yet been decided on by the Pacific Mail Company. According to a notification from the Panama, the Pacific Mail will have to pay local rates on through freights in the future.

The Delaware, Lackawana and Western railroad directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 2½.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad earned for the month of February $945,622, an increase over February, 1875, of $101,495. The net earnings for January and February, 1876, were $893,197, while those for the corresponding months of 1875 were $712,498.

The *Express* says that the Green Turner Sugar Refining Company, in King street, have discharged their workmen, and will probably go into liquidation. The capacity is about three hundred barrels a day.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 110,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 14,000 St. Pauls, and 45,000 Lake Shore.

*Government*s.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 122⅝; 5-20s of '65, 118⅝; do '65 new, 118⅝; do '67, 121⅜; do '68, 122⅝; new 5s, 118⅛; 10-40s, 117⅜; do coupons, 119; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 42⅜; do new, 40¼; Virginia, new, 35; do old, 35; Missouri 6s, 104½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 68¾; Pacific Mail, 19¾; Adams Express, 107½; Fargo Express, 86; American Express, 61; U. S. Express, 72½; New York Central, 113½; Erie, 19¾; do preferred, 36; Harlem, 137; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 107½; Union Pacific, 64; Lake Shore, 60¾; New Jersey Central, 107; Rock Island, 106¼, ex. div.; Illinois Central, 98; Pittsburgh, 96; Northwest common, 41¾; do preferred, 62¾; St. Paul, 40½; do preferred, 75½; Wabash, 3½; do preferred, 9¾; Fort Wayne, 102½; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 110¾; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 16; Ohio & Mississippi, 19¾; Indiana Central, 4¾; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 19½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18½; Central Pacific, 107¼; Union, 105½; grant, 103½; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 8½; Missouri Pacific, 113½; Panama, 128.

LONDON, March 31.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £47,000. Consols 94½; 5-20s of '65 105⅞; do of '67 105¾; 10-40s 106; new 6s 106¾; New York Central 101; Erie 17½; do preferred 29.

PARIS, March 31.—Rentes 66f 65c.

FRANKFORT, March 31.—U. S. new 5s 101⅝.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, March 31, 1876.

The leading markets continue quiet, and present but little that is really new. Butter is easier under the influence of continued liberal receipts, while Shelled Corn is firm and higher. With these exceping the leading staples, are devoid of a single new feature that we are aware of at this writing.

—Since the above was put in type, we learn that Roasted Coffee has been advanced 1c ₱ lb.

APPLES—We can report regular jobbing sales at $4@5 per bbl, according to condition and quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull at 9@10c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Show no improvement whatever. Held at $1.90@1.95, but sales have been reported at still lower prices. The stocks are so large that dealers show a disposition to accept any reasonable price.

BUTTER—Dealers generally reported the market very low, in consequence of continued liberal receipts and the supply accumulating, and there is no question but prices are ruling in buyers favor. Due to choice, 18c; extra fine, 20; medium to good, 16@17c. The recent sharp advance in addition to stimulating shipments to this market, has also curtailed the consumption, like a two edged sword, it is cutting both ways.

CHEESE—Is in light demand, and the market is unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 12¼@14; prime New York, 14@15.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, and held firmly at full prices—@$8.50 ₱ bbl, an advance of $1@1.50 ₱ bbl since the first of the year.

DRIED FRUIT—Our assortment is light and confined to small lots only. Apples 9 to 10c ₱ lb for fair to prime and 11c ₱ lb for choice. Peaches, 11@12c ₱ lb for prime to choice. Blackberries dull at 12@12½c. Pitted Cherries unchanged, 22@23c. Raspberries, 30@32c.

EGGS—Continue to come forward freely, and the supply if anything is accumulating; however, dealers are disposed with the belief that the market has touched the lowest notch and that the next change will be upward prices; quoted from inside.

FLOUR—The general position of the market remains as it has been for several days; demand light, prices unchanged. Spring wheat flours quotable, in a jobbing way, at $4.25@5.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesota; red winter, $5@5.50; ambers, $7.00@7.50; patent process, $8.75@9.50. Rye Flour, $4.50@4.75 per bbl. Buckwheat flour, very dull.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to report, excepting that our New York dispatch of yesterday reported Coffee firmer. Sugars, Molasses, and Syrups, quiet and unchanged. Several of our leading houses are changing their face of operations among others, we notice T. C. Jenkins, Watt, Lang & Co.; and Curry & Metzgar.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¾@6¼

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Inferior	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	9¾
Granulated	11¾	Refined Yellows	9¼@9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8@9
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23¾	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27¾
Prime Rio	22¾@23	R. Rio, loose	27
Good Rio	19¾@21¾	Roasted Java	38 to 34
Old Gov. Java	34		

GRAIN—There is a continued fair demand for Wheat, mostly from country millers, with but little offering, and the market is firmer but unchanged; fair to prime, Ohio and Indiana red quoted at $1.24@1.34; do Michigan white $1.42@1.45. The Oat market is easier again, the receipts having been larger within the past few days; no quotable decline in prices; mixed Oats, white and red, 41@42c. Shelled Corn continues scarce with some inquiry, and prices are still tending upward; quotable at 57@57½ cts in elevator, for mixed and to prime Yellow. Ear Corn quoted at 55@55c, on wharf and on track. Rye unchanged at 83@85.

HAY—The receipts of baled are increasing again, and the market is easier in consequence; timothy, on track, quoted at $17@19. The market is bare of prairie hay. Loose, from country wagons, $18@22.

HOMINY—In steady demand at $4.00 ₱ bbl, and the usual discount of in round lots.

MILL FEED—Bran firm, in light supply and a shade higher; $18@19 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shorts, $19@20; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality, at this time last year Bran was selling at $24@25 ₱ ton.

MALT AND STRAW—Is quoted at 90@95c ₱ gallon in kegs and barrels, and $1@1.10 in gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 10@11c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Selling, in a jobbing way, at $1.90@2.00 ₱ bbl. Onion Sets dull; $2.50@3.00 ₱ bu.

POTATOES—There is a fair demand, and with a limited supply prices are firmer, but not quotably higher; 32@35c ₱ bu. on track, and 40@45c out of store.

PROVISIONS—There is a very fair demand, and the market is firm in consequence of continued liberal receipts and the supply accumulating, and there is no question but prices are ruling in buyers favor. Due to choice, Bacon—extra fine, 6½; medium to good, 5¾@6c. The recent sharp advance in addition to stimulating shipments to this market, has also curtailed the consumption, like a two edged sword, it is cutting both ways.

LARD—Is quiet and weak, and the market is unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 12¼@14; prime New York, 14@15.

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Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14¾	Pigs, bbl barrels	15¾
Do Sugar Cured	16¾	Pigs, bbl buckets	16¾
Hams, S. C.	14¾	Lard Ref'd for summer use	13
Breakfast Bacon, S. C.	14¾	Do 100 lbs	13½
Dried Beef, Ex. Surface	15	Do 50 lbs	13¾
Dried Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	15	Do bbls	—
Shoulders	11½	Do 50 lbs	—
Do. 2 in cadie	17¼	Do. 3 in cadie	17¼
Bacon Shoulders	10¼	Do. 4 lb do	17¼
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb pails	17¼
Short Rib Sides	12¾	Do. 4 lb do	17¼
Clear Sides	14	Do. 6 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23.75	Ham Sausage	9
Family Mess Pork, per bbl	$21.00	Prime Leaf, in kegs	$1.00
Short Cut	22.75	Do. do. ½ kegs	$1.75
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces	13	Do. do. bbls	—
Do. do. kegs	13¼	Do. do. ½ bbls	—

SEEDS—Clover seed is firm at $10.25@10.50 ₱ bu. Timothy seed is easy at $2.50@2.75.

TALLOW—Steady at 8½c for country, and 9@9¼ for best city rendered.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, March 31, 1876.

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON—Trade continues quiet, and while there has been no quotable change in prices during the past couple of weeks, the general tone of the market is weaker. Strictly No. 1 western mill irons are held with considerable tenacity, in view of the light production and limited stock, but all other grades are dull, with more offering than can be disposed of, notwithstanding it is claimed that current rates scarcely cover actual cost of manufacture. Consumers, with very few few exceptions, are buying only as their immediate necessities require; there is a very general disinclination to anticipate future wants, and the indications are that the hand-to-mouth policy will be pretty closely adhered to for some time yet. Strictly good mill irons may be fairly quoted at $20 cash, and $21 cash; indifferent irons can be had for from $1@2 ₱ ton less. Ranging Rock—No. 1 Foundry, $22@27, 4 months, and $22@23 for 30 days. Following sales were reported:

BILLETTS.

10 tons Steel Billetts ..... $55 50 cash

H. R. CHARCOAL.

90 tons Nos. 1 and 2 Foundry ..... $24@25 00 4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

10 tons Gray Forge	$21 00	cash
20 tons Gray Forge	21 00	4 mos
300 tons Close Gray Forge	Private	

ANTHRACITE.

500 tons Gray Forge	20 00	cash
100 tons Gray Forge	19 00	cash

BITUMINOUS COAL SHELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

100 tons Gray Forge	$19 00	cash
100 tons Gray Forge	20 00	4 mos
100 tons No 2 Foundry	22 00	4 mos
150 tons Gray Forge	20 00	cash
100 tons All-gloss	23 00	5 mos
100 tons Red Short	21 25	4 mos
100 tons Red Short	22 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	20 00	cash
50 tons No. 1 Foundry Ex	24 00	4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON—There is but little that is really important to record; while business is not all that could be desired it is about all that can be expected, and the most encouraging feature to note is, that the new card is being, so we are informed, closely adhered to. The advanced rates, has no doubt, as it was expected it would, checked orders for the time, but once jobbers as well as consumers, are satisfied that the manufacturers are determined to adhere to the new card, they will order just as freely at 2 30, 60 days as they would have done at 2c.

NAILS—The Nail manufacturers have been in session in this city for two days, but up to this writing, nothing definite has been done in regard to prices, although it is generally expected that they will be advanced. We continue to quote at $2.70@2.85, 60 days with 6 per cent for cash.

STEEL—The Steel mills are all reported busy, the most of them are reported working up to their full capacity, and the indications are that this will continue for some time to come.

HORSE SHOES—Eastwood, Shoenberger & Co. continue to quote at 4¼ cts, cash, and Mule Shoes at 4¾c. cash.

SCRAP—There is a fair demand for Scrap Steel, but Scrap Iron continues dull. No. 1 wrought Scrap Iron is quoted at $20@20 ₱ ton, cash.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig Iron—There is a somewhat larger trade doing than for some weeks past. Sales are numerous, but in small lots, the aggregate amounting to probably 2500 to 3000 tons, at our late quotations. There is a steady feeling, and on low grades increased firmness, and a disposition on the part of holders to exact proportionately higher prices for grades below No. 1 Foundry. In the meantime, we quote No. 1 Foundry, $23; No. 2 Foundry, $21; Gray Forge, $20 to $20.50; Mottled, $19.

Bars—Trade is a trifle better, and prices steady. Quotations unchanged, and sales at 2·3c. to 2·4.

Rails—There have been sales during the week of several thousand tons of Steel Rails in lots, at prices varying from $63 to $65, according to delivery, and of Iron Rails at $42 to $45, on same basis, and further transactions are pending in the latter, which will probably be consummated in the course of a few days. We quote Steel Rails, at the mills, $60 to $62, and Iron Rails $41 to $42.50.

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

A Sheffield dispatch to the *Iron Age*, under date of March 28th, reports: Scotch Pig—The market has been depressed since last report, but has rallied a little, although prices are not very strong. The following are the quotations for Makers' Irons:

Gartsherrie No 1	55s 6d
Coltness No 1	70s 0d
Glengarnock No 1	55s 6d
Eglinton No 1	55s 6d

Manufactured Iron and Rails are without change.

The Wheat Crop Outlook in the Northwest.

Letters from Minnesota and Northern Iowa state that what seedling can scarcely begin in those sections before the 10th of April, so that sowing will be later than the average. A Minnesota farmer remarked that he never seeded in March but once, when the winter was nearly like the present, and the season there was very backward for an open winter. Of course it is not too late to hope for good crops, but, as a couple of weeks are required to dry out the ground even if there should be no more fall of moisture, a few days of bad weather would throw seeding over till near May. A good many operators were prepared to expect another storm, only a very few regarding the winter as having reached the ragged edge of spring. It was remarked that if March intends to go out like a lamb in this the Centennial year, he will need to change his character very soon—another couple of days will finish up the fourth month of the year, and open the door to "April showers."

The Whisky Trade Checked.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says: Commissioner Pratt says that since the movement in Congress to reduce the tax on whisky to fifty cents, there has been a marked decrease in the revenue from that source. The receipts this month have been smaller than any previous time during his administration. The average receipts for the first six months of the current fiscal year were $4,858,994. But the receipts for January were $3,613,000, and for February about $3,300,000; and they will still be less for March. The commissioner thinks the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society bill will receive no considerable support in Congress. He is strongly opposed to the reorganization of the internal revenue system.

Chicago Seed Market.

There was quite a liberable amount of business transacted in timothy, but for some lots sold the price and quantity could not be ascertained, and the full extent of the business transacted was not reported. There was a firm feeling prevalent for good grades, but there was no change noticeable in values; quotations ranged at $2@2.25 for common to good, and $2.30@2.35 for prime. Clover was without change; sold at $9.55@9.70 for fair to prime medium, and small sales were made at $9.70@9.75 from second hands. Flax ruled rather dull; sales were made at $1.30@1.37½ for fair to good crushing and at $1.38 for prime, almost good enough for sowing purposes. The other kinds remain entirely nominal. Hungarian was quotable at 85@90c. according to quality. The quotations given are principally for lots sold on the open market.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, March 31, 1876.

Trade in Crude was reported rather quiet, which was attributed to this being the last day of the month, and the time and attention of operators was absorbed in making settlements. Prices as compared with yesterday were without quotable change; Conduit and United $2.08¾; Union, $2.08; outside lines, $2.07; immediate shipment, $2.07½. Refined was in large oil delivered here, $5, 37½. Refined was reported quiet and unchanged; Philadelphia delivery quoted at 14¾; New York, 15; on cars here 11¾@11¾c.

The Barrel market is firmer, but prices remain unchanged; countries, $1.10; city make, $1.20.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B. S. Duncan	Hutchinson & Co	96
Do	Empire & Co	80
C. C. Beggs	Citizens & Co	80
Do	Riverside & Co	80
Total		262

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden F & Co, Baltimore	1,005
Brilliant O. Co	Do do	478
Crystal O. Co	Do do	200
Liberty O. Co	Do do	24
Total		1,707

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31, 1876.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Chicago spring, fresh, $1.04¼; regular $1.02 spot; $1.02¾ seller April; $1.07¼ seller May; $1.08¾ seller June; No. 3 91c; rejected 81c. Corn steady; high mixed, fresh, 47¾c; regular 46¾c spot; 46¾@46¾c seller April; 53c seller May; 48¾c seller June. Oats steady; No. 2 33¼@33½c spot; 33½c seller April; 34¾c seller May; rejected 27½c. Barley steady; fresh 63c; regular 59½c spot; 50¼@60c seller April; 60½ seller May. Rye dull at 66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork: cash irregular at $22.45@22.70 spot, according to quality and date of packing; $22.45 seller April; $22.75 seller May; $23 seller June. Lard quiet at $13.77 1-2@13.80 spot; $13.82 1-2@13.85 seller April; $14@14.02 1-2 seller May; $14.17 1-2@14.20 seller June. Bulk meats quiet; 8 1 2@12½@12¾c.

WHISKY—Firm and in fair demand at $1.07.

On call board wheat was firmer, but unchanged. Corn firmer at 46¾c April; 49½c May. Oats unchanged. Pork easier and unchanged. Lard a shade higher; $13.87½ cash; $14.05 May.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Flour: receipts 14,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.50@5.75; common to good $5@5.85; good to choice $5.45@5.75; white wheat extra Ohio $5.80@7.25; do St. Louis $4.80@7.25; low extra Ohio $5@5.25; do St. Louis $4.80@7.25; low flour firm. Corn meal dull. Wheat lower; No. 1 spring $1.34@1.38, No. 2 Milwaukee $1.29; No. 3 do $1.15 @1.17; white Michigan $1.48@1.50. Rye firm at 84@86c. Barley and malt firm. Corn firm; receipts 12,000 bushels; low mixed graded 65c; mixed and no grade 63c. Oats dull; receipts 29,000 bushels; western mixed and State 45@47c; white 46@52. Hay firm at 75@80c. Hops and groceries quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm; crude 8½c; refined 15c; cases 18¾@22c. Tallow steady at 8⅞c. Rosin steady; $1.70@1.75. Turpentine steady; 41@42c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 16c; western 15@16c. Pork firmer at $23.50. Beef quiet. Cuts meats quiet. Middles dull; long clear 13¾c; city do. 13¾. Lard firmer; 14@30c. Butter: western 16@35c; State 20@28c. Whisky quiet at $1.12½.

Foreign.

LONDON, March 31.—Refined petroleum 11d.

ANTWERP, March 31.—Refined petroleum 31¾f.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Cotton a shade easier; 6½@6¾d.; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 8,800 bales American. Wheat: receipts for three days, 9,000 qrs., including 1,000 qrs. American; California spring wheat: average 10s@10s 4d; Club 10s 3d@10s 10d; red spring 8s 9d@10s; winter 9s 8d@10s. Flour: 22@23s. Corn: old 37s; new: 30@31s. Barley: 31s. Peas 39½@40s. Lard: 62s. Tallow: 42½s. Refined petroleum 11½@11¾d; spirits 8½@9¼d. Turpentine 36@35s.

LONDON, March 31.—The corn trade has relapsed into the languor which characterized it during the first two months of the year. The recent advance in the value of wheat, flour and bullion has not been supported. In the leading exchange yesterday at Manchester there was a decline of a shilling per quarter on foreign wheat, but English fully maintained former rates. The past week's grain arrivals from abroad showed a slight increase on the preceding week. The imports of wheat were 181,072 quarters, flour 35,313 sacks, and corn. Home supplies are rather small, viz.: wheat, 41,416 quarters; barley, 30,079 quarters, and oats, 3,205 quarters. The average price of English wheat is 43s 4d. At Mark Lane to-day business was heavy, with attendance thin. Wheat offered at Monday's prices is quite neglected. Flour cannot be sold except at reductions from the recent advance. Barley is steady. Maize is rather cheaper, much of the supply being inferior or damaged. The weather now allows of agricultural work. The crops around Odessa are reported to be growing favorably.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—A leading corn circular says: With the return of more temperate weather and gentle rains, the corn trade becomes calmer. Millers having previously purchased wheat to a large extent, are disinclined to operate except at some reduction. Foreign growers, on the contrary, are stiff in their demands. Prices in the agricultural districts are fully supported. In this and neighboring markets since Tuesday little change is done. The fresh arrivals are small. The market to-day was almost at a stand-still. Few transactions in wheat are reported. The value is fully 1d per central lower, with little pressure to sell. Flour is very slow at a reduction equivalent to that in wheat. Little was done in corn at a decline of 3d.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—Sugar firm; common 6¼@6¾c; fair 7⅝@7¾c; prime 7⅞c; strictly prime to choice 7⅞@8¾c. Molasses steady; common fermenting 25@30c; prime to choice reboiled 45@52c. Flour: good demand; firm; superfine $3.70@5; double $4.50@5; treble $4.50@5; choice and family $6.25@7.75. Corn meal quiet at $2.35. Corn: good demand; white 55c. Oats quiet; 38. Louisville 42c. Bran quiet at 65c. Hay dull; prime $14.50; choice $20. Bulk corn held at 55c. Pork dull; mess $24@24.25. Dry salt meats quiet at 8¾@9@12¾@12¾c. Bacon dull; 10¼@13¾@14c. Hams: choice sugar cured 14½c. Lard firm; tierce refused at 14½c; keg 15c. Rice: common to prime Louisiana 3¾@6½c. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime 15¾@18¾c. Whisky steady; rectified $1.10@1.12.

Baltimore.

BALTIMOR, March 31.—Flour firm, fairly active and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm; Pennsylvania red $1.48@1.50; other grades unchanged; amber and Canada firmer and higher; western mixed 64c. Oats dull; western white 44@47c; mixed 40@43c. Rye unchanged. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet, steady and unchanged. Pork $23@23.25. Lard steady and firm; crude 14¼c; refined 14¾c. Butter scarce and strong; western extras 36@38c; firsts 33@35c. Petroleum quiet; crude 8½@8¾c; refined 14¾@14½c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky quiet but firm; $1.18.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Petroleum firm; refined 14 5-8c; crude 11¾@11 5-8c. Flour: business small; extra $4.50; high grades $7.25@8.25. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1.48@1.50; amber $1.50@1.52½. Rye 82c. Corn in fair demand; held at 63@64c; white 63c. Oats: no 1 46@50c; mixed 44@46c. Whisky steady; held at $1.14. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extra 40@2c; firsts 28@36c; western extra 30@34c; first 21@26c. Cheese steady; New York 12 3-4@13c; western fine 12¾@13. Eggs unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Cotton quiet. Flour steady, firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 fall $1.57 asked; No. 3 do $1.37 bid. Corn opened lower at 45@45½c and closed 45@45½c; No. 2 mixed April 45½c; May. Oats inactive; 34½@35c bid. Barley and rye firm and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1.08. Pork quiet; $23.25 cash; $23 bp county and buyer first half of April. Bulk meats firm at 8¼@12@12

HOME NEWS.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The number of this popular family journal for to-day is now on sale at our counters, put up in wrappers for mailing at five cents per copy. It is filled with choice reading from the first page to the last, and is just such a paper as will be eagerly perused by all into whose hands it may happen to fall. The edition, though over seventeen thousand copies, is rapidly diminishing before the demands of subscribers and dealers, so that those who would procure copies should avail themselves of this timely hint.

The probabilities for to-day are generally cloudy weather, and areas of rain, with northeast winds, veering to southerly, slight changes in temperature, and risingt followed by falling barometer.

Amusements To-day.

Opera House—Mr. J. N. Gotthold at the matinee as *Adelard de Valancay* in "The Victor of Rhe," and in the evening as *Shylock*.

Library Hall—Carncross & Dixey's minstrel troupe in performances both afternoon and evening.

Trimble's Varieties—Vaudeville entertainment. Matinee as usual.

Obituary.

We regret to announce this morning the death of Mrs. Sarah Aiken, one of the oldest residents of this city, which occurred at one o'clock yesterday afternoon at her residence on Shady Lane, in the East End. Deceased was the widow of the late John Aiken, Esq., and mother-in-law of Mr. John W. Pittock and Captain W. W. Fellwood. She was in the sixty-fifth year of her age. The funeral takes place at one o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Bad Boys.

A hearing was had last evening before Mayor Phillips in the case of six boys who were charged with loafing at the corner of North and Liberty streets, Allegheny, and with acting in a very disorderly manner. They had frequently been ordered to behave themselves or leave the neighborhood, but they declined to do so, and yesterday officer McIntyre arrested six of the party. They were each fined $5 and costs. His Honor declared his intention of having the rest of the crowd arrested if any further complaints are made and punishing them until they learn to behave.

The Late U. S. D. A.'s Deficit.

The deficiency in the accounts of the late U. S. District Attorney Swoope it is now said will amount to about $14,000 or $15,000. By his failure to pay to the Government the penalties he had collected for unintentional violations of law, the Allegheny Valley Railroad lost $2,000, and the Dollar Savings Bank, it is said, will have to pay again the $7,000 it turned over to Mr. Swoope. Mr. Joseph Fleming, the druggist, also paid $200 in compromise of a suit against him for an unwitting infraction of the law. Mrs. Swoope, it is stated, will make up to the Government all or nearly all the sum owing it from her late husband's estate.

School Exhibitions.

Last night and Thursday evening entertainments were given in the hall of the Sixth ward school house, Allegheny, under the direction of Principal J. N. Smith, for the purpose of raising money with which to buy an organ for the use of the school. For both evenings the programme, while not so long as to be wearisome, was very good. It was plentifully interspersed with music, and the choice selections. The attendance was good, and the proceeds, we are informed, were sufficient to gain the object sought.

The hall of the school building on Irwin avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, was also packed on Thursday and Friday evenings, to enjoy the performances of the pupils who had been trained for them under the supervision of Prof. J. C. Farrer and his corps of assistants. The exhibition embraced dialogues, essays, tableaux and gymnastics. The latter were particularly praiseworthy.

MORE MYSTERIOUS PAPERS.

Another Batch of Nation Trust Company Vouchers Discovered.

It has transpired that a discovery of some mysteriously hidden papers of the Nation Trust Company was made by an officer of the Inventors' Protective Association, several days before Mr. Kettenberg stumbled upon the box. The association purchased one of the safes of the defunct company. On the day of the discovery Dr. Greenawalt, Treasurer of the association, came to place a slip of paper into the cash box, slipped it through the crack over the top of the door opening into the box, supposing that it would drop down among the other papers. On going to look for the paper shortly afterward he discovered that it was not there. He was not long in discovering that the crack into which he placed the paper did not lead into the box at all, and instead of being the space between the door and top of the box, it was between the top of the box and the bottom of the apartment immediately above it. The space being scarcely sufficient to admit more than two or three thicknesses of writing paper, it was a rather difficult task to get the paper out. Mr. J. C. Anderson made a little hook out of a piece of spring, with which he caught a paper and dragged it out. To the surprise of all, it was not the one they were fishing after, but a large envelope containing some other papers. The hook was the instrument of having been there for some time. Hastily opening it, they found that it contained a number of vouchers representing about $20,000. Some of the papers were vouchers for stock, and very nearly all of them bore the name of Robert Grier. The present custodians of the papers are unwilling to have a description of them made public, but after a close examination of them they have declared them to be quite valueless.

LOWRY'S DEFENSE.

Another Batch of Mechanics Give Testimony in Favor of the Engines.

At 10:30 yesterday morning the Legislative Committee began business. Chairman Carson and Messrs. Swan, Miner and Shidle were present. The session was almost exclusively devoted to hearing testimony in defense of the Lowry engine.

Mr. David Bailey, a machinist, was the first witness. He swore that he had seen the Lowry engine in operation, when it was running smoothly at a speed of eight revolutions per minute, and in his judgment it was capable of giving a full supply of water to Allegheny City.

The testimony of Mr. John McNaught, who was the next witness, was unimportant. Mr. Wm. Moore followed him upon the stand, and his testimony had no particular bearing upon the question at issue.

Mr. Batchelor, sworn—Am United States Local Inspector, and have been an engineer for thirty-eight years. I was in the city's employ, and ran the Lowry engine for eighteen months; never had any trouble with the Lowry engine; with the old engine we had no water at all in the upper basin; with the Lowry engine we could fill the basin in seven hours.

Cross-examined—Do not know the duty of the Lowry engine; it has been racked up some since I left; it is braced and chambered; think it was not strong enough for it; saw the engine about four weeks ago; it was then working well; they have to run her much faster than when I was there because of the increase; I ran it at seven revolutions a minute—it is now run at double that speed.

Wm. Neal, re-called—Was in charge of the Allegheny engines for seven years; the new Lowry engine was not taken off Mr. Hartupee's hands while I was there; she had been up for nine months before being accepted by the city; the manner in which the engine has been running since it was put in line justifies the conclusion that the defects are in its fitting up by the contractor; she has been running since in a way to change the prejudice of one-half her enemies; there is no trouble about water when this engine is running; the first break was the thirty-six inch pipe on the main pipe, and the second one was the elbow; they were not parts of the engine, but they broke the engine and it had to stand it all; she will redeem herself yet if she gets fair play.

Captain T. B. Roberts, a son of Col. Milnor Roberts, was next sworn, and he testified that Mr. Lowry's statement, that the preliminary report of Col. Milnor W. Roberts cost the city $20,000, was untrue. The balance of his testimony consisted mainly in an expression of his father's opinions regarding the inadvisability of constructing the water works upon the plan of Mr. Lowry.

Mr. John F. Bennett swore that he had tested the engine for the new water works, and that it was in every way fitted for the work for which it was used.

The last witness examined was Mr. Geo. Larimer, a machinist, who swore that in his opinion the Lowry engine was not as good as it was said to be. He also said that as engine constructed as the Lowry engine is would supply a large city with water, and he thought the Pittsburgh engines were large enough to supply Philadelphia and New York.

At the conclusion of Mr. Larimer's testimony, the committee adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

An Indispensable Magazine.

The April number of William Semple's Ladies Journal is on our table, and we must say that it is a "perfect beauty" in illustration and typographical appearance. The selections are pure, chaste and instructive. The fashion cuts are the neatest, latest and entirely reliable. The explanations of patterns, styles and fancy work and needle work are so explicit that they are easy of comprehension by the veriest tyro, and the journal altogether such a magazine as no lady can well afford to be without.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max. Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamers Assyria, Neckar and Cimbia, at New York.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

REV. J. DERMITT will preach in the Free Methodist Church at Braddock Fields tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THE New York *Advocate and Journal* (Methodist) reports in this week's issue over twelve thousand conversions.

THE Womans Temperance Alliance will hold a meeting at the Alliance rooms Sunday evening at half past seven o'clock.

THE Presbytery of Allegheny will meet in the First U. P. church, Allegheny city, on the 2d Tuesday of April, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

REV. L. MCGUIRE, of Arch Street M. E. Church, Allegheny, will dedicate a new Methodist church, at Greenfield, Washington county, April 9th.

REV. J. S. WRIGHTNOUR, the new pastor of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, East End, will preach morning and evening in that church to-morrow.

PROF. S. A. NEALE will take charge of a Bible class which will meet hereafter every Sunday afternoon at two o'clock in Davi's Hall on Park Way.

QUARTERLY MEETING on Sabbath at Trinity M. E. Church, Twenty-fifth street, Rev. Wm. P. Turner, pastor. Preaching by the Presiding Elder, Rev. T. N. Boyle.

REV. W. J. HOLLAND, of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church, will preach to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, on "From Home to Home, a sermon for moving day."

OSMAN SELLEW, member of the Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, of which Dr. Boynton is pastor, has presented that church with a parsonage costing $18,000.

THE Rev. Robert Blair, of Princeton, Indiana, will preach in the First R. P. Church, Oak alley, near Liberty street, to-morrow (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

QUARTERLY MEETING SERVICES will be held to-morrow at Liberty Street M. E. Church, Rev. R. T. Miller pastor. The Presiding Elder, Rev. J. A. Miller, will preach in the morning.

THE Presbyterian Council which was called to meet in Edinburgh July 4th, 1876, has been postponed. Americans could not promise to be away from home during the Centennial year.

THERE was an increase of 4,568 in the membership of the churches comprised within the Pittsburgh conference of the M. E. denomination during the conference year just closed.

VERY REV. J. WALSH has been transferred from the pastoral charge of Hollidaysburg to that of St. John's, Altoona, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Father Tuigg's elevation to the Episcopacy.

REV. G. H. HUMPHREY, of the South Side, will preach to-morrow morning on "Eating and Drinking, Worthily and Unworthily," and in the evening on "The Relation of Faith to Baptism, Salvation and Condemnation."

REV. DR. J. J. MURRAY has been returned by his Conference (the Baltimore), at the request of the people, to the pastorate of the Fifth avenue Methodist (Non-Episcopal) church. He will occupy the pulpit to-morrow as usual.

REV. DR. PEARSON will administer the Lord's Supper and receive new members at the morning service of the Fourth avenue Baptist church. At night the Rev. Dr. Strong, President of the Pennsylvania Female College will preach.

REV. W. G. MOREHEAD, late of Allegheny, but now Professor in the Theological Seminary at Xenia, Ohio, will preach in Louisville to-morrow morning and evening, and Presbyterians there are preparing to give him a warm welcome.

THE Sunday School Teachers' noon meeting, usually held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, will be held to-day in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street. Meeting will be led by J. A. McCune, Esq. Subject—"The Ascending Lord."

THE sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed to-morrow in the Seventh U. P. church late Temperanceville, South Side, Rev. Dr. Ormond pastor, commencing at 10:30 A. M. Dr. D. M. McClean will assist in the services. Evening preaching at 7 o'clock.

DURING Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, the noon meeting of the Sunday School teachers will be held in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street. During the remainder of the week it will be held in the new rooms of the Y. M. C. A., No. 33 Fifth avenue.

THE new rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association will be formally opened to the public on Thursday evening of next week. Addresses are to be delivered by two or three of our city ministers. The rooms are at No. 33 Fifth avenue (McClintock's building), a much more central place than the old location.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Young Mens' Christian Association, held March 24, 1876, Thomas Pray, of the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, J. J. Porter, of the Fourth U. P. church, and Thomas S. Gordon, of the North Avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, were elected to fill vacancies in the Board.

A CIRCULAR from the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions says that fears are entertained that the debt next May, will be not only $38,000 as reported last year, but $60,000, and that it would have been $90,000 had it not been for the timely extra donations of a few persons in New York. A special effort is now in progress to wipe out this entire arrearage during April.

BISHOP D. A. PAYNE, of the African M. E. church, who is presiding at the annual Conference now in session, will preach in the North Avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning. Bishop Payne is President of Wilberforce University, and ranks among the highest as a scholar, theologian and orator. Rev. Dr. B. H. Nesbit will preach in this church in the evening.

REV. DR. C. A. HOLMES, formerly of this city, has been returned for the third year to Grace M. E. Church, Harrisburg. Dr. Holmes has also been elected as a reserve delegate to the General Conference—a compliment which is all the more noteworthy from the fact that he has been but a short time a member of the Conference which thus honored him.

THE lease of the Hippodrome in New York for the services conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey expires April 20. A general desire for the continuance of the labors of these gentlemen is expressed, but no other equally suitable building can be found. Therefore the New York *Evening Mail* suggests an effort to raise money to secure the Hippodrome for the ensuing six months.

THE Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church has been pretty evenly divided. According to the dividing line indicated, 144 ministers will be in the Pittsburgh Conference and 116 in the East Ohio. The lay membership, including probationers, will stand about thus: Pittsburgh, 34,913; East Ohio, 31,506. The area of the two Conferences, perhaps, does not differ very much in extent, character of the soil, climate, productions, healthfulness, &c.

AT a meeting held in the Presbyterian church of Emsworth on Monday evening of this week, a Young Men's Christian Association was formed. It is intended for the mutual benefit of the young men of Emsworth and Bellevue. A constitution was adopted and officers were elected for the ensuing year. The Association is to be known as the Emsworth and Bellevue Young Men's Christian Association, and is to meet once a month in the churches of the different places.

A LITTLE bit of good living is worth a great deal of fine theology. What does the world care whether the "ism" be orthodox or heterodox, if it makes one feel justly with one's neighbor, and love and revere God? It cares nothing for the immediate processes,—it looks at final results. A Christian may be a very poor reasoner, and utterly fail in defending his faith against skeptical assaults; but though his tongue may fail, his life has a better logic to rescue him. A demonstrated truth is the supreme lucacy of logic, and the Christian may thus prove in his life positively what he attests, but cannot prove in the words of learned disputants.—*Methodist Recorder.*

CHURCHES that try and try and try through a great many months, and even years, to get a pastor, but cannot find the right man out of all sorts of candidates, are almost sure at the last to get the very one they ought not to have. It is a way Providence has of rebuking their insincerity and finical censure of those sent of the Holy Ghost to preach the gospel. That church which, when it is thrown out of a settlement, goes right to work to choose some judicious, ordinary man to be their leader and guide in things spiritual, is likely to get, if not an Apollos or Chrysostom, at least one who will be a workman needing not to be ashamed, and one of whom they will not be ashamed themselves.—*United Presbyterian.* Our neighbor's rhetoric is pretty good, but its logic is bad. Is it not better to take a little care in making a choice at first, so as to avoid the possibility of future trouble?

GEN. DIX will not command for his late letter such universal approval as he has been accustomed to receive for the most of his public utterances. There is a strong party of intelligent people who believe that the exemption of church property from taxation in this country has been carried to a wasteful extent, and has been abused by churches, which are accumulating vast estates in the hands of their priesthood. There is also another class of thinkers whose argument is likewise worthy of careful consideration. They maintain that the very costly churches which Protestant congregations are now in the habit of erecting are a needless expenditure of public wealth, and tend rather to exclude the people from the worship of God than gather them in. They believe that more people would attend church if the church buildings were plainer, and that taxation would have a strong tendency in that direction.

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of Notions and Fancy Goods of all kinds; prices very low; goods arriving every day at J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Quarterly settlements are now in order.

····There is first-class sleighing on the mountains.

····Coroner McCallin held fourteen inquests last month.

····The Allegheny Police Committee meets this evening.

····Fool your creditor to-day, and send him a check for his bill.

····Two dollars an hour is the charge to-day for express wagons.

····Hundreds of "To Lets" still cling to the front of stores and dwelling houses.

····Wheelbarrow, express wagons and go-carts were on the go at three o'clock this morning.

····Lieutenant Monahan, of the East End police, resigned yesterday to resume his occupation of nailor. He was an active, vigilant officer.

····Physicians, clergymen, aldermen and midwives are requested to send in to the Board of Health, at once, their quarterly returns of births and marriages.

····Twenty-five dollars worth of rope, belonging to Kim & Co., was stolen on Thursday night from the wharf at the foot of Twenty-first street, South Side.

····Mr. John M. Hite, late a member of the Duquesne Greys, will be buried to-morrow afternoon with military honors from his late residence on Penn avenue near Seventh street.

····"Magdalene," Mr. John Earle's Centennial picture, will be exposed to-day at his studio, No. 47 Fifth avenue. Invitations have been issued to a number of his friends and lovers of art.

····An important foreign letter directed to William John, Hugh or Charles Gilmore, and said to contain information of a legacy, is in the Pittsburgh postoffice awaiting a claimant. It is from Ireland.

····A coal miner at Irwin's station was struck by the Fast Line on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Turtle Creek, on Thursday evening and seriously injured. He was found by a watchman.

····Prof. J. C. Dolan, Principal of the Fifth ward public schools, Allegheny, is charged before Alderman D. L. Smith with assault and battery in punishing too severely a pupil named George Appleton.

····A frame tenement house at Jack's Run, on the P. W. & C. R. R., below Allegheny City, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, causing a loss of about $500. It belonged to Mrs. Clara Huddleson.

····Swinehart and Rice, two of the gang arrested for stealing from dwelling houses on St. Patrick's day, were tried yesterday in the Criminal Court, found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for long terms.

····Two horses attached to Eberhardt & Co.'s brewery wagon ran off on Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and made things quite lively for a short time. They were caught near the bridge. No damage was done.

····The clothing store of Joseph Crozier, on Butler street, Lawrenceville, was robbed on Thursday evening of a suit of clothes valued at $17.50. The thief was captured, but as he returned the goods and begged hard to be let off his request was granted.

····Yesterday afternoon while some boys were playing in a shed at the corner of Manhattan and Fayette streets, Allegheny, one of them named Dilworth Goettman fell and fractured both his arms. He was assisted to his home, where Dr. Harrah attended him.

····On Thursday evening Birmingham Lodge No. 48 I. O. O. F. held an annual election with the following result: N. G., David Rankin; V. G., James Brown; P. S., B. S. McCloy, Jr.; A. S., Ross Gilfenny; Treasurer, Philip Hoerr; Trustee, William Jones.

····The application of Conrad Upperman for a *mandamus* to compel the Board of Directors of the Union Building and Loan Association, of the 8th ward, to resume payment of moneys, and put the money loans of the Association up at auction, was argued yesterday before Judges Ewing and White, in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2.

····In yesterday's issue we noted the fact that in a suit in Court in which James I. Bennett was plaintiff and John Grazier defendant, a verdict had been rendered in favor of the former for $2,644.40. The suit was brought at the request of Mr. Grazier, in order to afford him an opportunity to carry it to the Supreme Court to settle a dispute in regard to a title.

····Yesterday in the Prothonotary's office a capias was issued in a case of alleged trover and conversion, in which Alonzo Garrett appears as plaintiff and Frank L. Hill as defendant. It is alleged that the latter bought, or bargained for the use of, a patent pruning shear, or hook, for which he refuses to pay, although he has possession of the property and fifty pairs of shears.

····A meeting of the Committee on Appeals last night Mrs. A. M. E. Mingiss, of the Thirty-sixth ward, was allowed a reduction of $900. The valuation of John Farnan's property, in the Twenty-fifth ward, was ordered to be fixed at schedule rates. Geo. A. Fielding was allowed an exoneration on five lots, thirteen cows and one horse, and the amount overpaid for 1874 was ordered to be refunded. $793 88

····It is intimated that there are some irregularities in the manner of collecting taxes in Allegheny City. A tax receipt for $19.90 for 1874, in the possession of C. Kruff, of the Second ward, showed that he had park, business and sewer tax, which, as a laboring man, the law does not require of him. He thinks he has had 'Knuff of that sort of business, and will not be satisfied by Robert Dilworth as collector and J. J. Hays as constable. It is very safe to presume that Mr. Dilworth has been no party to illegal tax exactions.

PERSONAL.

***Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm sails from New York to-day for Europe.

***Mr. John H. Bailey is going to resign as Receiver of the Nation Trust Company.

***Gottlieb Gross, of the Third ward, has announced himself as a candidate for the Legislature. He says he is in earnest.

The Scale of the World.

Perhaps no article of utility is so widely and so favorably known and so extensively used throughout the whole of Christendom as the Fairbank's scale. Many have been the imitations and infringements of this scale, but they have all shared the fate of Jonah's gourd. Wherever exhibited, the Fairbank's has received the award and the highest encomiums of those who were competent to pass judgment upon its superior excellence, and the number in use is enormous. Their extreme accuracy and reliability make them the standard in all diversities of weight, and in all tests with other scales they invariably receive the meed of superlative nicety and exactitude. Their simplicity of construction is such that popular tact and skill are not required for their successful management, neither are they liable to erratic impulses and inconsistencies, as is the case with many other kinds of scales, which may be true enough to-day and verily false to-morrow. Their strength and durability combine to render them the cheapest scale manufactured, as years of careful use will not deteriorate their quality or unhinge their accuracy. They are the ne plus ultra of scales and beyond competition. The headquarters of the company in this city are located at No. 48 Wood street.

McKelvey's Carriage Auction.

Public attention is invited to the announcement in another column of McKelvey's Eighteenth Triennial sale of carriages, wagons and harness, which comes off at his bazar, No. 4 Diamond street, near Liberty, on Wednesday next. These sales have always been of the most successful character, and have afforded buyers the finest opportunities for obtaining fine carriage and harness work ever offered in this way of logic, and the Christian may thus prove in his life positively what he attests, but cannot prove in the words of learned disputants.—*Methodist Recorder.*

Burned Out.

The Penn avenue fire did not cripple the energies or business facilities of the firm of Addiel, McClure & Co., but only necessitated their removal to 309 Liberty street. At this number they will continue their business as usual. They will heartily receive all their old friends and customers at their new place and furnish them, at bottom prices, with all articles in their line. They are, to the letter, truthful in representation, honest, conscientious and courteous in dealing, and keep on hand goods that carry in themselves their own commendation.

Hugus & Hacke

Announce the opening of new Spring Goods in all their departments. Black and colored silks, of our own importation, in endless variety of shade and color, and extra good value. Silk and cashmere sacques—choice novelties in this department. Dress goods, in all the new spring materials. Housekeeping goods, in linens, damasks, napkins, towels, &c. Also, unusual bargains in black cashmeres and alpacas. New styles French and English chintzes, &c., &c. HUGUS & HACKE,

Fifth avenue and Market street.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Brushes! Brushes!

Scrubbing, Whitewash, Window, Sweeping, Dusting, Shoe, Horse, Stove, Cloth, Hair, Paint, Stencil, Tooth and all other kinds of Brushes, wholesale and retail, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will almost invariably give relief.

THS-S.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

March Wills and Letters of Administration.

The following report of wills probated and letters of administration granted during the month of March is submitted by Register Gray

Deceased.	Executors.
George Fortune	Isabella M. Fortune, Jane C. Fortune
Mathias Hecit	
Benjamin Miller	Diana C. Miller
Wm. Denire	C. J. Denire
Robert Whiteside	M. A. Whiteside.
James Brady	Mary E. Lawler, Jane C. Walker
John Kaner	Magdalen Kaner
Marg't McLaughlin	John C. McLaughlin
Wm. Youdan	B. C. Christy.
Edward Mahoney	
John Weissenburu	Carl Becker.
Dulcina Brawner	
Wm. Auton	
Adam Bepler	May J. Bepler.
Elizabeth Sinckler	George Ammon.
Francis H. Halbling	Theresa Halbling, Joel Bates
Peter Bates	Peter Bates.
C. Applegate	James McClure.
Jacob Cronerwith	Margaret Cronerwith.
James K. Kerr	Eliza J. Kerr.
Mary Stoner	Isaac Ralston.
Catherine Hunter	
Henry Schwer	Henry Burchfield, Wm. Schwer.
Frederick Fick	Peter Lonof, John C. Fingli.
Samuel McKinny	Wm. McKinny.
Hiram D'Armau	John J. Williams, E. P. Thomas.
Francis H. Raible	Victoria Raible, Andrew Hagor.
George A. Reichert	Catherine Reichert.
Kate Hanley	
Henry Marsh	Ann Marsh.
Conrad Hahn	Catherine Brannning, John A. Venner.
Jacob Anderson	Alex. M. Voight.
Jane Rankin	Sam. J. Chamberlain.
Cath. E. Morison	

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	*Adm'r.*	*Bond.*
John Keodie	Louisa Koedle	$ 3,000
Allen Cowdell	Allen T. Cowdell	2,000
Jas. A. AndersonCath. Anderson		2,000
Mathias Heck	Elizabeth Heck	1,600
Rebecca Wall	T. J. Waddell	4,000
Marc'a CrookhamT. J. Waddell		100
James Wise	John B. Miller	1,500
Jacob Wise	John B. Miller	10,000
Mary Faugmier	Jos. F. Wenks	100
Sophia Meier	Henry Meier	800
C. V. McClellandGeo. R. Robb		300
Wm. W. Wilcox	Elizabeth Wilcox	800
Wm. Jamison	And'w McRoberts	1,400
Hannah Lockhart	J. H. Robb	1,000
Sab Helig	Math Meyers	8,000
Andrew Meanor	J. R. Edmundson	2,000
John Kershmyer	C. Kershmyer	100
Thomas Byron	Mary Byron	200
Augusta Hayden	H. Kreuger	800
Thos. Moreland	Mary Moreland	3,000
Martin Geisig	Fred Geisig	500
Narcissa K. Wood	P. C. Knox	10,000
J. M. Lafferty	Abram Moore	500
Peter McKinley	Pat McKinley	200
James J. Brady	J. J Branner	800
John Anderson	J. M. Anderson	400
Frank Pfeiffe	Isaac Vanvorhees	300
Sarah L Hays	J. P. Hays	500
Fannie F. Hobson	W. K. Hobson	3,000
T. G. Butterfield	D. Maxwell	4,000
H. C. F. Yealy	Dr. F. Beese	100
David Cameron	G. J. Brensinger	1,000
John F. Louth	Mary Louth	3,000
Pat. McCarton	A. M. Brown	4,000
Nathan Ross	Samuel Ross	250
Arch Gilbraith	Joseph Stoner	200
Ada Sproul	Alf. Kerr	6,000
Jno. Hamnett	Jno. Hamnett, Jr.	400
David Chess	Walter Chess	10,000
Dorotha Chess	Walter Chess	1,500
Henry Snowden	Jas. M. Snowden	25,000
Cath Hunter	J. S. Power	700
Geo. H. Irwin	W. A. Scandrett	300
Wm. Ulrich	C. Brindley	100
David Clark	Sarah A. Clark	800
James Dawson	Mary Dawson	100
Wm. W. Wilcox	J. L. Williams	600
J. E. Sellers	R. E. Sellers	20,000
John Stevenson	W. K. Jennings	20,000
J. A. Kirkpatrick	G. H. Kirkpatrick	600

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures.

Comptroller Brown, of Allegheny, has prepared the following statement of receipts and expenditures of the Municipal Government for the month of March just closed:

RECEIPTS.

Markets	$1,301 25
Diamond Scales	212 87
Second Ward Scales	244 42
Fourth Ward Scales	23 79
Wharves and Landings	137 50
Inspector Wood and Bark	226 30
Fines and Forfeitures	235 20
Delinquent Taxes	9,511 16
Ground Rents	320 92
Sanitary	10 00
Surety Bonds	95 50
Interest on Unexpended Balances	96 01
Grading and Paving	3,851 10
Sewer Construction	4,721 70
Opening and Widening Streets	6,704 92
Street Permits	24 00
Sale of Ferrules	7 00
Water Rents, 2d Assessment	300 00
Water Rents, New Buildings	600 00
Water Meter Rents	49 20
Poor Fund, No. 1	3,109 48
Poor Fund, No. 2	8,793 88
Peddlers License	100 00
Rent Armory Building	150 00
Total	$40,645 19

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$ 3,052 61
Interest	1,925 00
Fire Department	4,905 54
Printing	179 20
Sewers	3,447 32
Wharves and Landings	50 50
Surveys	150 00
Police	7,833 56
Contingent Fund	2,382 62
Water Works	7,531 33
Gas	6,474 00
City Property	842 75
Grading and Paving Streets	6,639 28
Sewer Construction	4,611 32
Sanitary	282 50
Park Commissioners	1,183 43
Interest on Sewer Bonds	105 00
Special Assessment for Opening and Widening Streets	6,556 65
Boardwalks	6 96
Markets	27 50
Poor Fund, No. 1	3,203 25
Poor Fund, No. 2	5,000 00
Outstanding Warrants	42 12
Total	$66,120 44

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts per Month of March	$40,645 19
Balance in Treasury March 1st	43,081 61
Total	$83,726 80
Disbursements for Month of March	66,120 44
Balance on hand April 1st, 1876	$17,606 36

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

Deposited in City Depositories....$17,606 36

CITY FISCAL AFFAIRS.

March Financial Report of Controller Snodgrass.

Following is the report of the receipts and disbursements in behalf of the city during March.

RECEIPTS.

Diamond Markets	$ 1,375 05
Fifth Ward Market	6 25
South Side Market	249 15
South Side Market	287 08
City Weigh Sales	352 04
Monongahela Wharf	2,807 00
Allegheny Wharf	479 39
South Side Wharf	475 00
Interest—Bank Balances	437 13
Building Inspection	27 00
City Gauging	567 43
Weighing Coal—Private Scales	128 05
Streets, Grading and Paving	19,123 33
Aldermen's Fines	10 00
Vehicle Licenses	12,512 00
Water Works	73 00
Mayor's Office, Hon. W. C. McCarthy	5,432 05
Water Rents, New Buildings	12 99
Street and Sewer Improvement Fund under 50 Per Cent. Ord	47,315 48
Streets, Improvement under Penn Avenue Act	832 32
Rents	15 00
Temporary Loan Bonds Sold	141,352 50
Total	$235,521 91

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$ 31,821 15
Fire Department	2 90
Street and Sewer Improvements	590 32
Bonds Retired	235 41
Streets and Sewers, under 50 Per Cent. Ord	66,577 68
Total	$ 99,226 56
Deposited in City Depositories	$288,295 33

CLOSING SALE.

On and After Friday, March 31,

James B. Heard & Co. will occupy No. 118 Federal street, Allegheny, (formerly James Caldwell's) temporarily, to close out the balance of their stock. Still greater bargains will be offered. Sale to continue day by day until every article is disposed of. Many goods are reduced to one-half their actual cost.

In a Brown Study.

Many are already puzzling their brain as to where they shall order suits for spring and summer wear, and we know of no merchant tailoring establishment in the city where one can get better or more fashionable Housekeeping goods, in linens, damasks, napkins, towels, &c. Also, unusual bargains in black cashmeres and alpacas. New styles French and English chintzes, &c., &c. HUGUS & HACKE,

Fifth avenue and Market street.

Home in the Country With all City Advantages.

House with 7 rooms, Neville street, near Fifth avenue, with half an acre of ground covered with peach, cherry, apple and pear trees; 60 feet grape arbor, with choice selection of grapevines. Terms moderate. Inquire of J. D. Carlisle, 37 Fifth avenue.

We Manufacture

and sell the best Brushes in the city. We are headquarters for all kinds of Brushes. Call and see us at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Dr. Scherer's Wild Cherry Lung Cordial cures Coughs, Colds, and other lung affections. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists and at Dr. Scherer's office, No. 174 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Robert Potter, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Order made for a hearing on the injunction on the 12th prox, in the meanwhile restraining George Dickson.

John Fluker, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition presented and usual order made.

Walter S. Whann, pankrupt, Venango county. Jury trial ordered on certain of the specifications of objections to bankrupt's discharge.

Rogers & Burchfield, bankrupt, city. Order made directing assignee to repay moneys advanced to employes.

Escanaba Furnace Company, debtors, city. Order made for a hearing upon the motion for an injunction on the 13th prox., and meanwhile restraining Jas. B. Goodman et al.

James W. Porter, bankrupt, city. Register's report presented and confirmed absolutely.

Glass, Neely & Co., bankrupts, city. Assignee's report presented and confirmed *nisi*.

M'Knight, Duncan & Co., bankrupts, city. Argument on rule on assignees to show cause why they should not give securities. Rule discharged. Order made for the sale of certain real estate of McKnight, Porter & Co.

James F. Wood & Co., A. Wood, bankrupts, city. Argument on motion to dismiss specifications of objections to bankrupt discharged. Decision reversed.

Robert Potter, of Allegheny county, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.*)

Argument list continued.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and White.*)

Adjourned at ten o'clock yesterday after disposing of some unimportant routine business.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

John F. Chestner plead *nolle contendere* on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Peter Beach. Ordered to pay the costs.

David Jones plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery made by Rehael Jones. Sentenced to pay costs and go to jail for ten days.

John Young, found guilty of assault and battery with intent to commit a larceny, will probably have another chance given him, owing to some defect in the indictment in the manner of finding the verdict.

John F. Mathews, in whose possession was found the goods stolen by "Pig" Swinehart and his crowd, was found guilty and remanded to jail in default of $8,000 bail.

Albert alias "Piggie" Swinehart, and his youthful partners, were tried on a charge of having stolen sundry articles from different parties on St. Patrick's day, among which were two watches, a lot of jewelry, silverware, opera glasses and money. The case was a plain one, and they were all found guilty. Swinehart and Rice were sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years. Young Henry, the other partner, was remanded to jail to await sentence tom